The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Penn., an article so long, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely necessary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twenty-two years since it was first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a household throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitters.

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon touch immediately under the inferior ribs; inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, a dragging sensation is produced which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, and *sometimes* a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep, and depression of spirits, and sometimes a pain in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the most baneful of all diseases.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA are various; those affecting the stomach are *nausea, heart-burn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, sometimes a depraved appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, sour eructations, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, hurried and difficult breathing, &c., &c.*

The sympathetic affections are very diversified—*cold feet, pain or weakness through the limbs, swimming of the head, sudden flushes of heat, &c.*

The use of the bitters should be persevered in until every symptom of Dyspepsia has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation. The symptoms are *fluttering at the heart, a choking sensation when in a lying posture, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.*

Debility of the Nervous system should always be dreaded, as of itself laying the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Persons afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by occurrences of no moment, which would not, if in a state of health, give them any uneasiness. This Bitters will soon relieve the unpleasant effects of this distressing affliction, in which delay is dangerous.

MARASMUS.—The lives of thousands of infants and children are annually lost by this disease. The flesh of the little innocents gradually wastes away, until they are reduced to mere skeletons, then die. Hoofland's German Bitters will save the lives of nine out of every ten. *Mothers*, do not doubt this if you would save your child; in two or three days you will see a marked improvement.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—This is truly a very critical time in a woman's life. If she survives this period, and retains her health, she bids fair to live to a ripe old age; on the contrary, if the ills attending this period are too much for her physical and nervous powers, she becomes sickly, her constitution is undermined, her nervous energy is prostrated or entirely gone, and she drags out her few remaining years in misery and unhappiness. At this period, more than at any other, she needs a good tonic, that her organs of digestion and of the secretions may be strengthened and aptly perform their various functions. In these cases there is nothing more beneficial than the use, for a time, of Hoofland's German Bitters.

NOTICE.—It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids these Bitters are *especially* recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases. The patient should immediately discard all Pills and Powders, as they only weaken the system, and resort to the use of the Bitters, the invariable result of which will be a strong and hearty constitution, a disappearance of all nervousness, a good appetite, and a perfect restoration to health.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service.

Yours, truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

From Mrs. Martha Clarke—An almost desperate case entirely cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to you and to the afflicted public to state the almost miraculous effects produced in my case through the influence of that truly great remedy, *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

For many years I suffered from extreme debility of the system, caused, no doubt, by derangements of my stomach and liver. I became so emaciated eventually that my hands were almost transparent, and I was unable to leave my bed.

I had the services of two of the most distinguished physicians of this City, but, notwithstanding their skill, I was unable to obtain any relief. I was finally told by the last physician I had that I could not get well, and that all that could be done was to keep me as quiet and comfortable as possible.

At this stage of my disease I was told by a friend that Hoofland's German Bitters had proved very beneficial in cases similar to my own. Thinking that it might probably be of some benefit to me, I sent for a bottle, and used it until I had taken three bottles, when, to the astonishment of all my friends, I began rapidly to gain strength. My appetite became good, my food appeared to digest properly, and in a short time I was able to walk three or four squares. From this time I gained in health and strength and am now as well as ever I was—hearty and strong.

I earnestly, for the sake of suffering humanity, recommend any who may be suffering from debility to give Hoofland's German Bitters a fair trial, and I feel satisfied the result will be all they desire it should be.

Respectfully yours, MARTHA CLARK,
Fulton-st., below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Colgan, No. 407 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, cured of Water Brash, &c.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS—*Gents:* For a very long time I suffered dreadfully with the Water Brash. I had it so bad that I could not sleep at night, and was forced to get up frequently. I became very weak, and my appetite so poor that I could scarcely eat a mouthful. I took a variety of teas, salts, and other medicines, but they failed to give me any relief. Those only who have and are suffering with this disease will be able to appreciate my suffering.

A friend, who had been cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, advised me to try them. I accordingly procured a bottle, and found much relief from that, and have now taken several bottles, and am happy to state that I feel entirely cured. In fact, I am like a different person altogether, enjoy my rest at night, eat heartily, and my food digests well, although I am an old woman. I am gaining strength and flesh daily; and know that I owe it entirely to the use of Hoofland's German Bitters.

Yours truly, MARY COLGAN.

From Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Bitters have been and are counterfeited. Be careful to get the genuine article, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., with the signature on the front of the wrapper, and the name blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal depot No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

New-York agency at H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, and for sale by druggists everywhere.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Appointments by the President.

Reception of the Delegation from Cleveland.

Great Indignation Among the Claim Agents.

A Son of the French Minister Shot by the Mexican Liberals.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh.

Major-Gen. J. D. Cox, of Ohio, Chosen President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

APPOINTMENTS.

It is understood that Gen. DIX has been tendered the position of Naval Officer in the City of New-York, and has signified his willingness to accept it. Col. B. F. TRACEY has been appointed United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York, in place of BENJ. SILLIMAN, resigned. [The Associated Press dispatch says that Gen. DIX has been appointed Minister to France.]

The President to-day made the following appointments: HUGH EWING, of Kansas, to be Minister Resident at the Hague; W. J. VALENTINE, of Massachusetts, to be a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition for 1867.

The following appointments have been made by the President: B. F. Montgomery, Receiver of Public Moneys at La Crosse, Wis.; M. W. Quackenbush, Receiver of Public Moneys at East Saginaw, Mich.; Isaac G. Worden, Register Land Office, East Saginaw, Mich.; Albert Tuxbury, Receiver of Public Moneys, Nebraska City, Nebraska; Edward S. Reed, Register Land Office at Nebraska City. Among the appointments to be field officers in the new regiments are said to be the following: Major-Gen. Griffin, Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Infantry; Major-Gen. Sickles, Colonel of the Forty-second Infantry; Major-Gen. Miles, Colonel of the Forty-fifth Colored Infantry; Major-Gen. John C. Robinson, Colonel of one of the Veteran Reserve regiments; Brig.-Gen. John B. Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the new infantry regiments; Major-Gen. Thos. C. Devin, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The Committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, recently held at Cleveland, to proceed to Washington and present the President with official copies of the resolutions and address adopted by that body, performed that duty this afternoon. Upon the Committee being ushered into the presence of the President, Gen. GRANGER, the Chairman, addressed him as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: As Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Convention assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th inst., I have the honor to lay before you a record of its proceedings. The object of our Convention, Sir, formed as it was of patriotic soldiers and sailors who had fought solely for the restoration of the Union, was to assist in devising means for the early restoration of confidence, unity, good will and cordiality to all sections of our distracted country. We believe these objects will be soonest obtained in accordance with the true theory of our Government when the measures proposed meet with the approval of the loyal people North, South, East and West. Whatever propositions fail to secure that will fail to secure the great object for which the soldiers of the Union army and the sailors of the Union navy fought—a true and perpetual Union—a Union not alone in theory, but a Union in fact, based upon our great Magna Charta, the Constitution. The men who assembled at Cleveland were men whose loyalty and love of country were tested on every battlefield in the Republic during the late insurrection. Many were inspired by no other motive or ambition, except the national welfare. They met in the same spirit, were animated by the same impulses and governed by the same motives which actuated and controlled them in the field. When the war ceased they fondly hoped that their duties were over, but the present unhappy condition of affairs rendered it necessary in their judgment that they should meet together for the purpose of promoting and establishing a spirit of peace, harmony, fraternity and true loyalty throughout the entire Union. Thus they met, and the result of their deliberations is summed up in the following resolutions: "That our object in taking up arms to support the late rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States and not in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest and subjugation; and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities of our National Union, either in the South or in the North, in the East or in the West, emulating the self-sacrificing patriotism of our Revolutionary forefathers, we will again pledge to its support our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." During the session of the Convention a dispatch was received from some of those whom we had fought while they were attempting to disrupt the Union. In it they congratulated the Convention on its efforts to restore peace and quietude to the country, and assured us that the late Confederate soldiers were willing to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of the States and of the United States to the soldiers of the Union, and pledged to all persons security of life, person and property and freedom of speech and opinion. This greeting, the sincerity which none should doubt, came unexpectedly and unsolicited, and I refer to it to show that the spirit that actuated them, and their willingness to coöperate with us in our efforts to restore humanity and good-will among all classes of our citizens. Most bitterly did they oppose us during the war, but the conflict being over, we believe they will honestly accept its legitimate result, and will use their powerful influence for good in their respective commands. As it is not my intention to make any extended remarks, I submit to you, Sir, the proceedings of the Cleveland Convention. In them are reflected, as we believe, the true sentiments of the great mass, not only of those who were soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy, but of the patriotic people of the whole country. And, sir, permit me in concluding to express to you our confidence in your sincerity of purpose and in your devotion to what you believe to be the highest and best interests of the country' and our hope and belief that during your administration, the Union will be restored, and that it will be better and stronger than ever, and as enduring as the earth itself.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have no formal reply to make. But the presentation of the record of the proceedings of the Cleveland Convention is peculiarly acceptable in the present posture of our public affairs. To receive the encouragement and expression of confidence in me of gentlemen so intelligent and patriotic inspires me with renewed and increased zeal to progress in the discharge of my duty in strictly adhering to and maintaining the Constitution of the country. You performed your part in the field; that has become a portion of the history of the country. But after having done that, there is, as you have just evinced, an important part to perform as citizens, equal, if not superior, to the service which you have rendered as soldiers and sailors of the Union. While the war was a physical contest, connected, of course, with intellect and intelligence, so far as the science of war was concerned. The struggle now is purely of a civil character, and for the establishment of a basis on which our institutions shall hereafter rest. And the query comes up, and a very serious one, I think it is—whether the character, nature and genius of the Government shall be subverted, or whether it shall settle down and be maintained on the basis and principles of the Constitution. It is known to all of you, the part I have borne since the civil war commenced, both in the camp and out of it, and I must refer you to that as evidence and proof of what my course and conduct will be in the future. I have been coöperating with you in every capacity since the struggle commenced. I think we are now at the most important crisis of the country's history, when all are to determine and fix a substantial and enduring bases on which our institutions are to rest. We must return to constitutional limits establishing the great fact that our is a Government of limited powers with a written Constitution, with boundaries both National and State, and that these limitations and boundaries must be observed and strictly respected, if free Government is to exist, and, coming out of a rebellion all ought to demonstrate to mankind that a free Government cannot live on hate and distrust, and with ill-will one toward another, and that the time has come for reconciliation and a restoration of confidence, and the return of the Southern States in all their relations to the Federal Government, which I look upon as equally, if not more important, than all the work which could now engage our attention. I have, gentlemen, said more than I intended, to say; but to report the encouragement countenance and confidence given to me, coming from the source they do, is peculiarly acceptable to me, and God being willing, and with your help, I shall continue to pursue the course I have been pursuing in trying to restore and save the Government. Some one has said that the founders of Governments are entitled to the most conspicuous places in history; but my conviction is that those who preserve the Governments are entitled to the higher honor. But few who were living when this Government was founded now remain. We however, live at an important time. Let us all perform our part according to the theory and genius of our Government, and the result will be a preservation of our institutions, and we will take our place where history may assign us."

The members of the Committee were then severally introduced to the President, and after a pleasant interview they withdrew.

INDIGNATION AMONG THE CLAIM AGENTS.

A meeting of claim agents is being held in this city to-night, to express their indignation at the ruling of the Paymaster-General, which practically prevents them from collecting the bounty authorized at the last session of Congress. The Paymaster-General decides that, as the bounty is a gratuity, not a debt, the Government has the right to prescribe how and to whom it shall be paid.

DEATH OF A SON OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Intelligence has been received here that a son of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, (French Minister,) an officer of the Imperial Guard of the French army in Mexico, has been captured and shot by the Mexican Liberals.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $887,515 87.

VANDERBILT VS. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

It is reported here that Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, President of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, has notified the Post Office Department that unless he receives increased pay for transporting the mails over those roads, he must decline to perform the service. The sum demanded is larger than that allowed by law, so that unless Mr. V. abates his claim somewhat, there is likely to be a serious hitch in your mails.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The arrival of troops in this vicinity has given rise to exaggerated rumors of the intended concentration of a large military force of from 25,000 to 30,000 men at this point. The fact is that the number of soldiers for some months past has averaged only from 2,000 to 3,000, and that several companies of the Twelfth Infantry and a few other regular troops have been recently ordered here, the aggregate being less than the usual assignment to the headquarters of a Department. It is presumed that the whole number in this city, when the arrangements are completed, will not exceed 5,000 men.

PARDONED.

The President has ordered the pardon of LESTER DIKE, convicted at the February Term, 1866, of the U. S. District of the Northern District of New-York, of illegally putting a man into the United States service and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

Large Gathering of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Union—L. Edwin Dudley Temporary Chairman—Gen. J. D. Cox Chosen President—His Address before the Convention—Committee on Resolutions—Torchlight Procession.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

At 12 o'clock Gen. NEGLEY called the Convention to order, and announced that Gen. F. C. BARLOW, of New-York, would read the programme agreed upon for the conduct of the business.

Gen. BARLOW said: Honored by a committee consisting of one from each State and Territory here represented with the position of their Chairman, and instructed by them to report their proceedings, delegated to them informally by yourselves, I have the honor to report. Previous, however, to submitting that report, we must not forget that in all our desires and designs we should invoke the favor of Almighty God. I therefore am requested to call upon Gen. MOODY to open the proceedings of this Convention with prayer.

Rev. GRANVILLE MOODY, of the Methodist Church, formerly Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Ohio, came forward and offered prayer.

By request of Gen. BARLOW, a choir of two hundred ladies occupying the gallery of the hall united in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," every delegate joining in the chorus.

Gen. BARLOW then read the call under which the Convention assembled, at the conclusion of which reading he said:

COMRADES: In the discharge of the duties you imposed upon your Committee, they were made acquainted with facts relative to the author of the call; I will read this letter, which refers to it:

THE AUTHOR OF THE ORIGINAL CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1866.

DEAR GENERAL: The bearer of this, L. EDWIN DUDLEY, for his activity in relation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, like JOHN ROGERS in the reign of Queen MARY, is the first martyr in our Department. I need not detail the embarrassments he met with in his application for two days' vacation to the Department, but the result is that he must either forego the Convention or resign. Mr. DUDLEY has long been in our Department, and is an efficient, useful and faithful public servant.

[The signature to the above was not read.

Gen. BARLOW then read the following:

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2[illegible], 1866.

SIR: Having been refused leave of absence, which asked to enable me to attend a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Pittsburgh, Penn., on Sept. 25, 1866, I hereby tender my resignation of my clerkship in this office. I desire to remark, in this connection, that the time for which I applied was but two days, with permission to use three days, due me on a former leave, from which I returned before its expiration. I feel no hesitation in taking this action, for I deem it a pleasure and honor to make any sacrifice for the principles which I believe are right and upon the vindication of which I believe the safety of the Republic depends. I feel too that to desert the Union Party which sustained the country in her hour of peril, would place me in the same light as if I had deserted the Union army and joined the rebels—a contingency not to be entertained until I have lost my recollection of the sacrifices which I was permitted to make while serving my country as a soldier. I should feel that I had proved recreant to my comrades who lie buried where they fell, or were inhumanly starved by those fiends in human shape to whom it is now proposed to give the right to make and administer laws for Union men. I shall attend the Pittsburgh Convention because I believe that by so doing I can do some little toward securing the final triumph of those principles for which so many of my comrades have died, and which we have a right to expect had been secured by our terrible sacrifices. Hoping that you will accept my resignation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Cries of "Read the name;" "read the signature."

Gen. BOWMAN—That was written by L. EDWIN DUDLEY. The Committee have offered him to you for your temporary President. [Great applause.]

L. EDWIN DUDLEY CHOSEN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The question was put on the nomination of Mr. DUDLEY for temporary Chairman, and it was carried with enthusiastic cheers.

On motion, AMOS E. HARDY, of Maine, and Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, were appointed a Committee to conduct Mr. DUDLEY to the chair.

The Secretary announced that there was a telegram at the desk for Capt. O. P. BENNETT, of New-York.

Gen. LOVE, of New-York—I hope there is no telegram here from Gen. FORREST, or Gen. CHALMERS, tor Gen. MORGAN. [Great applause.]

Gen. BARLOW—In introducing the officer of your choice, I wish to correct an error which has been made through the public prints. Your presiding officer was a private soldier of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and never was a commissioned officer. (Great applause).

MR. DUDLEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. DUDLEY then came forward and said:

SOLDIERS OF THE REPUBLIC: This honor is quite unexpected, and I might truly say quite undeserved. I know it would be proper for me on this occasion to make some remarks, but as I have contracted a severe cold, which will prevent my voice being heard as any distance from the stand. I will say but a few words. I am glad to see you here, fellow soldiers of the Republic, and still true to the principles which led you into the field. I heard it stated less than a month ago that the soldiers of the country were against the policy of Mr. JOHNSON. My own opinion coincided with that, and my humble efforts of late have been directed to the securing an expression of opinion from the soldiers of the Republic on these questions. I believe we shall get it here in good old Pittsburgh, and that, too, in tones of thunder so loud that the reverberation will be heard throughout all the hills and valleys of this State, and will assist us in swelling majorities which are certain to be given to all our standard bearers, in all the loyal States, over those men whom we have defeated in the field, and who seek to triumph over us at the polls this Fall. [Applause.] I am thankful to you for the honor you have conferred upon me. No individual can fail to appreciate the honor of being called to preside over an assemblage of those who, as in the case of those now assembled, have approved the fidelity to principle upon the battle-field; and especially when he sees before him the faces of men whose personal history is that of their country during the last five years. I feel that I can add nothing more. I shall therefore enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of the position to which you have called me.

SECRETARIES.

The Chair announced that the next business in order would be the appointment of Temporary Secretaries, and the following were appointed:

Maine—Private Amos E. Hardy; New-York—Gen. G. N. Love; Illinois—Gen. J. C. Webber; Maryland—Capt. H. L. Haverstick; Ohio—Gen. Banning; Delaware—Major-Gen. George W. Wells; Iowa—Gen. C. L. Mathias; North Carolina—Capt. A. W. Tourgee; New-Hampshire—Major Orrin Head; Vermont—Gen. Wm. Wells; Rhode Island—Col. R. H. J. Goddard; Massachusetts—Col. Dunham; New-Jersey—Gen. C. K. Hall; Pennsylvania—Capt. L. Hoffman; Michigan—Private O. B. Curtiss; Indiana—Gen. Daniel Macauly; Minnesota—Private O. L. Dudley; Wisconsin—Col. James O. Bartlett; Delaware—Col. A. H. Grimshaw; Texas—Capt. A. J. Leonard; California and Nevada—Lieut. George Blake; Utah—Capt. D. B. Stevens; West Virginia—Col. W. B. Curtiss; Kansas—Private Stute; Wisconsin—Gen. H. L. Simpson.

Gen. COCHRANE, of New-York—I move that a Committee of two from each State and Territory represented here to-day be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of permanent organization of this Convention—such Committee to be announced by the Chairman of the delegation of each State.

Mr. COLLINS, of Philadelphia—I move to strike out two and insert five.

The amendment was subsequently withdrawn and Gen. COCHRANE'S motion was put and carried.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The following Committee was appointed on permanent organization.

Maine—Gen. Chamberlain, Gen. C. W. Tilden. New-Hampshire—Gen. S. A. Duncan, J. B. Clark. Vermont—Col. Redfield Procker, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Y. W. Ripley. Connecticut—Capt. D. Dunham, Col. Jno. H. Burnham. New-York—Gen. Jno. Cochrane, Gen. C. W. Tilden. Pennsylvania—Gen. R. L. Bodine, Capt. Samuel Harper. Delaware—Lieut. William Green, Sergt. C. P. Bowney. Maryland—Gen. B. L. Stanton, Capt. J. B. Lightner. Indiana—Gen. J. T. Brady, Col. Wm. O'Brien. Rhode Island—Col. A. Eddy, Col. James Monroe. Iowa—Gen. E. L. Mathews, Gen. T. M. Drake. Missouri—Col. D. C. McKay, Capt. J. H. Fox. Wisconsin—Col. E. L. Buttock, Capt. John E. Goodrich. Texas—Col. G. W. Paschal, Capt. A. J. Bennett. Michigan—Col. G. S. Armor, Lieut.-Col. J. McFarland. Minnesota—Private O. L. Dudley, Major M. A. Dudley. Massachusetts—Major-Gen. Loring, Brig.-Gen. Cogswell. District of Columbia—Private W. A. Short, Col. E. E. Copeland. New-Jersey—Gen. L. F. Haskill, Private Geo. Fewkes. Tennessee—Capt. Eugene Casey. Ohio—Gen. R. C. Schenck, Gen. W. D. Leggett. North Carolina—Capt. W. A. Joerge. Illinois—Gen. W. A. Schmidt, Gen. Z. H. Elliott. Kansas—Gen. Thomas Monlight, Chaplain H. D. Fisher. California and Nevada—Gen. Thomas D. Johns, Major C. McMichael. Western Virginia—Private Harry Hubbard, Col. J. W. Lockwood. Utah—Capt. D. B. Steven, Capt. George F. Price. Virginia—Capt. W. H. Snowden, A. G. David. Kentucky—Capt. Thomas Harrison, Lieut. Robert Townsend.

A delegate offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

Several delegates opposed it, and it was finally laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

A motion to take a recess for two hours was made at 1 o'clock, but was subsequently withdrawn.

A DISPATCH FROM TENNESSEE.

The Chair laid before the Convention the following dispatch:

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1866.

To the President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

Thirty thousand loyal Tennessean soldiers send greeting to their brethren at Pittsburgh. The illness of Gov. BROWNLOW detains him.

JAMES B. BARLOW, Chairman.

On motion, the roll of the States was ordered to be called, to enable each State delegation to name a permanent Vice-President and Secretary.

The call was proceeded with, but before its conclusion, on motion of Gen. FARNSWORTH, further reading was dispensed with, and the delegations were requested to send the names of officers to the rooms of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

A delegate moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each State on resolutions.

The Chair decided that it was not in order until a permanent organization had been effected.

THREE CHEERS FOR VIRGINIA AND KANSAS.

Maj. WILSON, of Indiana, said he observed the delegates from Virginia and Kansas sitting side by side in the Convention. It would be remembered that the first fighting of the conflict just ended occurred between these two States at Harper's Ferry. In order that the humble individual at the White House might have something to shed tears over he suggested three cheers for Virginia and Kansas.

A Delegate—You make them take a hug.

Maj. WILSON—Yes, I move that they take a hug.

The Chair—Maj. WILSON moves that for effect, [laughter] the humble individual at Washington may have cause to shed tears, the representatives of Virginia and Kansas who took part in the first conflict, be greeted by the "Boys in Blue."

The motion was carried and three cheers were given for Virginia and Kansas.

A MOTION TO EXCLUDE OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Capt. YOUNG, of Ohio, claimed the attention of the chair, and moved that all officers now serving in the regular army who might be present with the intention of taking part in this Convention, be respectfully requested to retire. He said that those officers held positions in the country's service, receiving pay for their services, and that when they attempted to take sides with political parties they demeaned their high position. Referring to Gen. CUSTER as one of the principal managers of the Cleveland Convention, the speaker said that he had been disposed, as a partisan, by those who had delighted to honor him for his services in the field. Gen. WOOL, a man whose hair had been whitened by the services of age, and who, until the present, had been loved as a General, stepped from his honorable position, when he uttered not only partisan, but treasonable and revolutionary sentiments.

Loud cries were made of "Question," and several points of order were submitted by gentlemen. One of the questions of order, submitted by Col. STRAIGHT, of Indiana, was to the effect that the call for the present Convention had been addressed to those who had served in the army, and who maintained the principles of the Union Party and of Congress. Therefore it was not in order to exclude a man for the mere reason that he belongs to the regular army. It was impossible to go behind that call, and rule out an individual upon the ground that he had a regular commission.

Gen. NEGLEY, for the Chairman, who was unable to make himself heard, declared the point of order well taken, remarking that this Convention had not assembled for the purpose of deliberating upon the right of men in particular positions to express their views. The call was addressed to all alike.

Repeated calls for Gen. BUTLER being made, Gen. NEGLEY announced that the General had left the hall, as also had Gen. BANKS, who was called for.

Calls were then made for a song, music, &c., but it was stated that the ladies of the choir had left the hall.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK DRUMMER BOY.

Pending a motion to adjourn a delegate rose and said private HENDERSHOTT, known as the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, was present. He was the first to cross the river in the attack on Fredericksburg. [Applause].

Mr. HENDERSHOTT came forward and beat the long roll on the drum presented to him by the New-York *Tribune* Association, and was warmly applauded.

At 1:30 a recess took place until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the Convention was called to order by the Chairman. The first business in order was the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Gen. COCHRANE, the Chairman of that Committee, came forward and said:

The Committee whom you appointed and authorized this morning, met immediately after their authentication, and with unprecedented unanimity which not only approached, but was in the spirit of acclamation, settled at once to appointing their officers, and proceeded to deliberate. Your Committee, as in duty bound, contemplated the whole area of the fighting Union; nay, examined into the claims of each of its martial heroes to preside over the deliberations of its marshaled soldiers. They looked toward the East, and while the culminating presence of a leader of your ranks there presented itself to their contemplation, they were prevented from accepting his offices by the fact that an humble but patriotic private from the ranks, of Massachusetts, presided over your temporary organization, and therefore, soldiers, he whom we had thought and had wished to bring his offering to your feet to-day we postponed to other claims, and only that he should reap other honors. [Applause.] Your Committee looked toward the West, the rising West, the commanding West, the predominating West, the West that is the Union of this Government—and we asked where is that hero of whom the country have heard, under whose shadow armies have been marshaled, and by whose prowess political enemies will be oppressed—JOHN A. LOGAN. [Tremendous cheering, which was continued several minutes.] But we were answered that while the armies of the Union were mustering at the centre, Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN was encountering the enemies in the West. [Great applause.] Soldiers, he is not here; so your Committee fell with grateful eye upon another hero—for heroes were not wanting in this war for freedom [applause]—and away in the distant fields of far Ohio, Cincinnatus like, we found at his plow—Gen. JACOB D. COX. [Prolonged cheers.] We have brought him from the furrow—so rich with the bodies of the enemies of his country—to preside here over the counsel of its living friends. [Applause.] I am instructed, therefore, by the Committee on Permanent Organization, Mr. President, to nominate to the Convention, and this is our report: For Permanent President, Major-Gen. J. D. Cox, of Ohio. [Great applause.]

GEN. J. D. COX, PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The question was put, and Gen. COX unanimously declared elected permanent Chairman.

The temporary Chairman appointed Messrs. HAMLIN, of Maine, and EVERSON, of Kansas, a Committee to escort Gen. COX to the chair.

On reaching the platform, Gen. COX was enthusiastically applauded. He said:

GEN. COX'S REMARKS.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: No one could be much more surprised than myself at being thus called upon to preside over the deliberations of this great body. For myself I had fully and heartily coincided with what has been said to you by the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, that in the great East from which we have been accustomed to receive leadership and instruction, we should find any one who would have better claims to this position than myself; and in the great West only that distinguished chief whom I with many others have delighted to follow—Gen. LOGAN—would have been the choice of my own heart. But many another would have seemed to me a more fit and proper person for this position. The only merit I can claim is that of the most unbounded sympathy with every man who has worn the blue. [Applause.] From the beginning of the war to the surrender of the last rebel army my heart and my word have been with them, and hence my own services could make me feel at home with you. I feel that I am indeed at home. I feel further, my comrades, that we are here one in sentiment, and that whether the Presidency of this organization had fallen upon one from the East or the West, so that he was a soldier of the Great Republic, he would have its support. We are here as citizen soldiers; and I remember a time, and perhaps our distinguished friend the Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, will also remember the time, in some of the rather dark days of 1862, when it was debated in this country whether or not the army which seemed able to save the Republic could under any circumstances be made the tool of any chieftain, in or out of the army, to destroy those liberties. And I know that there were men in the Army of the Potomac, and in the Army of the Great West—there were men everywhere, to rise up and say: Soldiers of the American Republic, all citizens first and soldiers afterward—[cheers;] that they recognized that their paramount duty is the duty they owe to their country; that no allegiance to a military or political chief could ever, under any circumstances, make them forget that they have bound themselves and pledged their lives and their honor to the support of the Government against all its enemies. So long as there is the least danger that that Government shall fall, or even be imperiled, if any foe within or foe without, whether he be a military man or whatever may be his political sentiments, should strike at the perpetuity of this nation, the army of the Republic will be arrayed as one man against all such foes. It is a great satisfaction to me to meet here not only our comrades of the volunteer army and volunteer navy, but also our comrades of the regular army and regular navy. We have come to thank God to-day that, although there are instances in which men, who have faithfully served the country through the war may have been brought to occupy such unfortunate positions that they may seem to have been bought by the hope of preferment, yet the great mass of all those who have worn our uniform, whether it has been the uniform of our boys in blue on land or water, are true in the principles they were fighting for during the war. [Applause.] The old proverb says "exceptions prove the rule." And so I think we at least who live in Ohio, and have seen how pitiful the array of exceptions has been, are prepared to aver and prove that they are only such as make the most positive proof of the rule. [Applause.] As citizen soldiers, then, we meet determined that what has been done during the war shall continue to bear its fruit; that our labor, toil and blood shall not have been wasted; that the Union which our fathers have taught us to love with patriotic devotion shall ever continue to exist, and grow more and more vigorous upon free principles. We recognize the fact that about the Union of these States is clustered all those causes for patriotic devotion which in other lands may be concentrated about families and the powers of government. That spirit of loyalty and attachment means with us everywhere not attachment to a position, to an office, to any or all the offices that may represent the Government of the country; but it represents attachments to the unity of these United States under our glorious Constitution, and sincere love for the nation in its unity. [Great applause.] But greatly to our regret we have had forced upon us a recognition of the fact that we are placed face to face with some of those whom we have heretofore delighted to honor. With many of us it was a sore trial to believe that any man who had done good service in camp, or in political action in civil life during this struggle of four years, could prove false to his principles. It was a severe trial to us to believe that it was possible that pledges given, principles stated, doctrines avowed, adhered to for a long time, proclaimed to be necessary as the bases of safety and security, could then be abandoned, and by any one, more especially by one who, from his position, was naturally the great leader of the nation. It was not pleasant to find ourselves brought face to face with this fact; but now, seeing that the fact is so, seeing that we are pledged to recognize the truth, that it has entered into the minds of some to exalt the Executive Department of the Government into a despotic power, and to abase the representative portion of our Government into the mere tools of despotism—learning that this is the case, we now, as heretofore, know our duty, and "knowing, dare maintain it." The citizen soldiery of the United States which organized our great army, and which showed its great statesmanship in providing the means for the support, and adhering firmly to the determination that, come what would, the Union must and would be preserved. I say the citizen soldiery of this country recognize the Congress of the United States as the representative Government of the country. [Applause.] I think I only interpret the sentiment of all my comrades when I say we believe another thing to be true, and that is that this Government is the Government in fact of the whole country; the Representatives and Senators of the people in Congress assembled, now as an organized body, recognized by us and by the whole world as the Congress of the people, are the only persons who may rightfully, by the powers given them by the people, determine the mode and manner in which their successors shall take their seats; in other words, that it is only by the legislative action of the law-making power and obedience to the laws as they exist at present, that there can be any provision made with regard to the organization of a succeeding Congress. We say that if every one within the Union—those high in authority as well as the humblest citizen, will thus submit themselves to the law of the land, there need be no trouble. An appeal to the citizens of the country is always open to those who are dissatisfied with the existing condition of things. If they can succeed in changing the opinions of the people so that a representation in Congress different from that which we have heretofore sent be sent there under existing tests, we should of course bow to the will of the people. But we know, and all traitors know, that the will of the people has been expressed in the complexion and character of the existing Congress, and that freely-spoken will will only be more loud and more perfectly distinct on the subject. [Great applause.] But I will not detain you to discuss further these general questions. We have expressed our faith that the proposition which has been made by Congress for the settlement of all the difficulties in the country, is not only a wise policy, but one so truly magnanimous that the whole world stand in wonder that a people could, under such circumstances, be so magnanimous to those they have conquered. And when, therefore, we say we are ready to stand by that decision of Congress, we only say, as soldiers, that we follow the same flag and the same principles which we have followed through the war. Now, my comrades, without detaining you further, I must beg your assistance in the performance of the duties which you have imposed upon me. The army is not a good place to learn parliamentary tactics, whatever else we may learn, and therefore it becomes necessary for me to appeal to you that you will have such regard for my experience and shortcomings, as that the Convention may run itself so that I may be here in some sort as the figure-head in representing this body. [Applause.]

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The following gentlemen were nominated and declared elected Vice-Presidents of the Convention:

Maine—Brig.-Gen. Charles Hamlin, George Ant, George Robinson. New-Hampshire—Gen. Walter Harriman, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. S. Stevens. Vermont—Lieut.-Col. W. Ripley, Col. R. Procter. Massachusetts—Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, Private James M. Bronson. Rhode Island—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, Sergt. Benoni Carpenter. New-York—Col. E. A. Ludwick, Gen. E. L. Hays. Pennsylvania—Brig-Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Col. A. P. Duncan. Ohio—Major-Gen. J. A. Garfield, Major-Gen. Wallich. Connecticut—E. S. Greeley. New-Jersey—Gen. John A. Ramsay, Capt. F. S. Holbrook, U. S. N. Delaware—Col. A. H. Grimshaw, Lieut. Frank Nolan. Maryland—Maj.-Gen. A. Dennison, Sergt. T. Danniker. Virginia—Capt. W. H. Snowden. North Carolina—Capt. A. W. Tourge. Illinois—Brig.-Gen. T. N. Hayne, Maj.-Gen. J. F. Farnsworth. Indiana—Private Wm. Warren, Col. A. D. Streight. Michigan—Gen. Henry Baxter, Gen. P. A. Alga. West Virginia—Col. W. E. Curtiss, Col. J. H. Lockwood. Kentucky—Lieut.-Col. George W. Northop, Sergt. E. Orr. Wisconsin—Brig.-Gen. J. S. Allen, Col. J. B. Goodwin. Tennessee—Capt. E. Carry. Missouri—Col. D. Chickay, Capt. Thomas Fox. Alabama—Col. F. L. Creamer. Minnesota—Rev. O. L. Dudley. Nevada—Brig.-Gen. Thomas D. Johnson, Major Clayton McMichael. Iowa—Brig.-Gen. C. E. Matthews. Texas—Col. S. W. Paschall. Kansas—Gen. Thomas Moonlight, Chaplain H. D. Fisher. District of Columbia—Private W. A. Short, Capt. B. F. Hinton. Utah—Capt. D. B. Stover. Washington Territory—Private Aguilla Mailinise.

Gen. COCHRANE—Mr. President: I wish to say just here that not a man whose name has been read for Vice-President, or will be read for Secretary, is an absentee; each and all answered to their names at the calling of the roll. [Applause.]

SECRETARIES.

The following list of Secretaries was then read:

Maine—Brig.-Gen. J. P. Crilly, Ensign W. Rodgers, U. S. N. New-Hampshire—Gen. S. A. Duncan, J. B. Clark. Vermont—Lieut. C. M. Bliss, Lieut. Charles Fields. Massachusetts—Lieut. Edward Baker, U. S. N., Lieut. A. F. Upton. Connecticut—Col. B. F. Pardee, Sergt. West. Rhode Island—Col. Percy Daniels, Lieut. W. H. Parkhurst. New-York—Capt. Charles H. Lyon, Capt. Henry Oferly. New-Jersey—Sergt. Isaac Van Honter, Sergt. W. S. Davenport. Pennsylvania—Sergt. W. C. Rotter, Private J. G. Brown. Delaware—Lieut. W. Green, Sergt. Charles P. Benney. Maryland—Capt. W. H. Taylor, Col. Harrison Addison. Alabama—Hospital Steward Frank Morton. Ohio—Acting Ensign Chas. W. Spooner, Private Chas. E. Stone. Indiana—Gen. Samuel Macauley, Major A. E. Armstrong. Illinois—Col. John M. Snyder, Gen. J. L. Reynolds. Missouri—Col. Stafford Graham, Sergt. John Beck. Kentucky—Private Henry Moore, R. A. Holland, U. S. N. Michigan—Capt. John D. Davenport, Capt. G. L. Sheldon. Wisconsin—Gen. Joseph Bartleff, Capt. G. W. Peck. Kansas—Capt. A. B. Banks, Lieut. J. E. Rankins. Nevada—Capt. Geo. Gibbs, Lieut. G. W. Blake. West Virginia—Sergt. J. B. Rawlings, Sergt. G. B. Crawford. District of Columbia—Col. Wm. Bramhall, Private W. C. Porter. Texas—A. J. Bennett.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Col. HAWKINS, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each State on resolutions, which was carried.

The State delegations were requested to name their Committee men as called upon, and the result was the following Committee on Resolutions:

Maine—H. M. Plaisted. New-Hampshire—Gen. S. A. Duncan, Gen. W. Harriman. Vermont—Col. Redfield Proctor, Lieut. C. M. Bliss. Massachusetts—Gen. B. F. Butler, Chaplain A. H. Quint. Rhode Island—Chaplain Fred. Dennison, Lieut. Lloyd Bowers, U. S. N. Connecticut—Col. E. Blakely, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Fenn. New-York—Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Col. James Hyde. New-Jersey—Major Z. K. Pangborn, Major D. A. Ryerson. Pennsylvania—Major-Gen. C. H. T. Collins, Major R. W. Schenck. Delaware—Col. A. H. Grimshaw, Sergeant C. P. Bonney. Maryland—Gen. Franz Sigel, Major E. M. Mobley. District of Columbia—Major H. A. Hall, Private W. A. Short. Ohio—Private A. D. Gooch, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Campbell. West Virginia—Capt. T. B. Taylor, Capt. C. Freeman. Illinois—Maj.-Gen. A. J. Chatham, Col. Geo. Dole. Indiana—Gen. T. W. Bennett, Col. S. P. Ogler. Michigan—Col. G. S. Warner, Lieut.-Col. J. W. McFarland. Wisconsin—Brig.-Gen. J. R. Prodfit, Col. C. S. Chase. Iowa—Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. M. Drake. Minnesota—Private O. L. Dudley, California—Brig.-Gen. T. D. Joluis. Nevada—Hon. Thos. H. Steele. Kentucky—Capt. Thos. Hardman, Lieut. Robt. Townsend. Kansas—Maj. E. G. Ross, Capt. T. E. Greene. Missouri—Maj. J. T. Clements, private W. H. Wells. Mississippi—Sergt. E. G. Smith. Alabama—Col. F. S. Cramer, private J. Heads. Texas—Col. G. W. Paschall, Capt. A. J. Bennett. North Carolina—Col. A. W. Tourgee.

ABOUT AN ADDRESS.

Dr. SAMUEL HAMLIN moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report an address.

Col. HAWKINS hoped no address would be prepared. The object of addresses generally was to conceal thoughts. (Applause.)

Gen. HAMLIN disclaimed any intention of concealing the sentiments of the Convention or of himself. He withdrew his motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Gen. COLLINS, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Whereas, ANDREW JOHNSON in a speech delivered in Washington, declared that he could have used the Army and Navy to assist in making him dictator,

Resolved, That when he used this language, he insulted every soldier and sailor of the Republic, and we desire him distintly to understand that the tried patriots of this nation can never be used to strike a blow at civil liberty or popular government.

On motion the above was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

On motion of Gen. COCHRANE, it was ordered that all resolutions be referred to the Committee without debate.

Capt. HINTON, of Kansas, offered a resolution, which was referred, declaring that, in justice to the living and to the dead, it is our duty to demand at all times the full enfranchisement of those who helped to fight the battles of the Union, and who, by the valor and sacrifice of nearly two hundred thousand men of this race, have given ample proof of their capacity to citizenship, &c.

RULES ADOPTED.

On motion, the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States were adopted for the government of the Convention.

LETTERS AND DISPATCHES.

A letter from Gov. FAIRCHILDS, of Wisconsin, regretting his inability to be present at the Convention, and expressing his warm sympathy with its objects, was read amid great applause.

The following dispatch from the Missouri delegation was read by the Chair:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburg:

COMRADES—We, the undersigned, delegates of Missouri, being unable to attend on account of the impassable condition of the railroads, do hereby assure you that you have our warm and most earnest support of any measure that you may adopt sustaining the loyal Congress of the nation; but we would ask you to go further; we want to fight the political battle that is now being fought on a platform that, at least, gives to all our comrades, whether they be white or black, the right to the ballot. We ask this as an act of justice to the memory of the gallant colored soldiers who went down in death at Pillow, Wagner, Marshall, and on a hundred other hard-contested fields, in order that the nation might live.

Respectfully, &c., R. C. BRADSHAW.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Convention, at 5 o'clock, adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE TORCHLIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

The grand torchlight procession to-night exceeds any demonstration ever before made in this city. Almost every house is in a blaze of gorgeous illumination. The procession is immensely long and is interspersed with banners and mottoes, most various and appropriate. Strangers who have witnessed processions of this kind in other cities say they have never seen anything to compare with it in splendor.

Bold Attempt at Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Saturday evening, soon after 8 o'clock, as Mr. and Mrs. JAMES H. WEEKS, of Yaphank, L. I., were sitting in a small front room of their house, in the eastern extemity of the village, a gentle knock was heard at the door of the narrow entry adjacent. Mrs. WEEKS called the attention of her husband to it, who arose and advanced to open the door, but having been in a slight doze, and not at once seeing clearly, he did not go directly toward it, which Mrs. WEEKS observing, she went herself and opened the door, and as she did so two men, with faces disguised, pressed through the entrance, at the same time she saw two others standing outside. One of the former presented a pistol toward her, with a threatening "Hush!" while the other entered the sitting-room and aimed his pistol at Mr. W., with "Your money or your life." The words had barely been uttered, when Mr. WEEKS, now thoroughly aroused, sprang toward the fellow, and with one hand seized the arm which held the pistol and diverted its aim, while he grappled him with the other hand, forcing him against the wall and window, driving his elbow through the latter. The outcry of Mrs. WEEKS brought in from another room a domestic, whom Mrs. WEEKS directed to blow the horn. In the meantime Mr. WEEKS' assailant, still firmly clutched by him, struggled toward and succeeded in reaching the entry, through which and out of the door they both went with a rush, to avoid which the others precipitately retreated, and in doing so overthrew a large box of earth and flowers standing one side, with its heavy supporting-block, which, happening to fall in the way, tripped the heels of the fellow, who fell over it backward, with Mr. WEEKS on top of him. The fall disengaged the parties, when the fellow sprang to his feet and fled with the others, leaving a large black felt hat upon the ground, where it was presently picked up.

The whole affair occupied less time than its recital, and had it not been for the resolute courage and activity of Mr. WEEKS, who is almost 70 years of age, we might have had to report—what has lately become too frequent an occurrence—a bold and successful robbery, or something still more serious, instead of this unsuccessful attempt.

The country seems to be vexed with marauding scoundrels, and it becomes the people of the rural districts—to warn whom we especially write this—to be upon their guard, to close and fasten their doors at the approach of evening, and to be provided with weapons of defence; and if our country Coroners were more frequently called upon to hold inquests upon the corpses of such fellows, we might expect greater quiet and security for the future.

We are happy to announce to the friends of Mr. WEEKS that, with the exception of some bruises below the knee, occasioned by striking against the edges of the block, he came out of the struggle uninjured.

W. J. W.

MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Account of an Interview by a Sympathizer.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh (Va.) *Index* furnishes an account of a recent interview with JEFFERSON DAVIS, from which we quote the following:

Mr. DAVIS was dressed in a plain, neat, somewhat worn, suit of black, which hung rather loosely upon his person. His dress, frock coat, especially, seemed too large for him. As he leaned upon my arm, I could measure by my own muscular sense, with tolerable accuracy, the great decline in his *physique*. All his senses, seemed to me, to be preternaturally acute, especially his hearing.

To a suggestion, that perhaps the ill-will manifested toward him by some public men, might be caused by an unforgiving spirit on their part, in view of some offence given by him, he said: "That is quite probable. I have often been too angry. Though generally thoughtful and cautious—even tender to the failings of others—yet when they crossed my path in the shape of pretence, falsehood, craft of cant—then these faults aroused bitter anger for the moment, sometimes utter alienation. This was all wrong. Oh! how public life blunts our perceptions as to the higher delicacies—tenderness, forbearance—putting the best construction on things, words, and persons, they are capable of. I have erred in this particular; but I had often great provocation—never, however, have I uttered an angry, undervalueing or denunciatory sentiment without believing I had good cause for so doing, and, in most cases, my country has already, or will hereafter find that I was right. I now feel and acknowledge that I was sometimes wrong as to the tone or coloring of a phrase while under the excitement of debate, as for instance: when Mr. JOHNSON, after the Mexican war, made some remarks derogatory of the West Point officers, I thought it strange that any man of sense should think that the training of officers for duty, by a thorough military education, would rather disqualify them for that duty, or what was the same thing, that untrained officers did better than the West-Pointers. In the course of reply I made use of this remark: "who would select a tailor to shoe a horse, or a blacksmith to make a coat?" This gave personal offence to Mr. JOHNSON, who regarded it as a sheer personality. Nothing in the world was further from my thoughts.

To the query, whether he had anything to complain of in his present treatment, he replied that he had not. The present commandant of the fort was a soldier and a gentleman, who, while diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duty to his Government, was also forbearing and considerate as to all the minutæ of *his* prison life.

The Government may have been deceived by the testimony which has since turned out to be sheer perjury, tending to implicate me in the assassination of President LINCOLN; or it may have been subject to one of those manias which occasionally, like plagues, seize Governments and communities; or, what is most likely, a few unprincipled men, seeing an opportunity in the excited condition of the nation for obtaining wealth and position, through the instrumentality of villains, suborned for the purpose, really did impose upon the Government, and led them to believe for a moment, in the whirl of excitement, the statements put forth in the proclamation for my capture. But, gentlemen, my heart is a stranger to that plot. These hands are unstained by innocent blood. No unrighteous gold has ever, during the Confederacy, adhered to these palms." He uttered the last sentence in a most solemn manner, holding up his hands and raising his face to Heaven, and with such a holy, child-like simplicity, that it is impossible for any words, however weird, to convey a half idea—not an adequate one—of that touching scene. The coming of the little child into the inner casemate, and climbing into his father's arms, who had just leaned upon the sofa, gave occasion to Mrs. DAVIS to make some remarks about her other children, particularly those in Canada. Bishop GREEN then remarked that he would not have ventured to introduce the subject, but as Mrs. DAVIS had done so herself he felt bound to say, as a Bishop of her own chosen Church, he did not think she acted entirely wise in sending her children to a convent to be taught. Mrs. DAVIS replied: "I was in Georgia, and had no money. No institution of my own Church offered to teach my poor children. One day three Sisters of Charity came to see me, and brought me five gold dollars, all the money they had in the world; they almost forced me to take the money, but I did not; they then offered to take my children to their school in the neighborhood of Savannah, where the air was cool, and they could be comfortably cared for during the Summer months. Then came an offer from a convent school in Canada, whither, when I got permission from the Government, which was not without great trouble and difficulty, I took them. It is true, I do not wish them to be Roman Catholics, but, then, persons as good as they can possibly be and become, are and have been, and, doubtless, will continue to be Roman Catholics. These good people were the first to offer me their help. I will never cease to be grateful to them for it." Mr. DAVIS then added: "Bishop, there never was more unanimity in any nation of the world than there was in the Southern Confederacy. It would be invidious to single out any class of our people for special praise. The churches and ministry were all, or nearly all, entirely devoted to our cause; but, as I said before, if it would not be regarded as invidious, I would say that the Catholics of the South were conspicuously devoted to our cause. I could relate to you cases of great suffering and trial to which they were subjected, and in no case did any of them ever flinch. Besides, Bishop, PIO NONO was the only Prince in the world that really wished well to our cause, and sent us his blessing. I cannot help liking the Catholics. The happiest hours of my life were once spent in a Catholic monastery. By the way, Bishop, I see our Church in the North is establishing sisterhoods in imitation of the Catholics. How do they work?" "So well," said the Bishop, "that I intend introducing them into my own diocese as soon as possible. Indeed, there are many good things and good people among the Catholics, but I think, Mr. DAVIS, that our Church is good enough for us." Ourself, "Gentlemen, it is to me incredible how to reconcile it to reason, in a madhouse world like this, where not only physical disease afflicts, more or less, nine-tenths of the whole population, but where moral and mental depravity affects the whole race, and when the Heaven-sent healers, sealed and anointed for their mission, are so few. Oh! it is terrible that they should waste their strength by imposing one on another, and worst of all, stir up strife and bloodshed in carrying out their great commission. Let us love one another, dear Bishop, and bear each others infirmities, and particularly and especially at this great juncture of our country's history, let our moderation be known to all men."

In writing these letters I do not pretend to give words or ideas just as they were uttered. I only give their substance, with such additions of my own as will serve to make them intelligible, and especially to give such an idea of Mr. DAVIS' character as may serve to remove some hateful prejudices entertained against him in the North. In the South, I believe, we are nearly unanimous in our estimation of his moral worth and high standard of intellectual excellence. We also know the mercifulness and benevolence of his disposition. Many of you good people of Petersburgh know what a great number of Confederate soldiers, liable to be shot for desertion, but having some mitigating circumstances in their cases, he spared. Some of you know the case of a foolish young officer who made a proposition to assassinate President LINCOLN, which, after reading, was marked on the back, in JEFFERSON DAVIS' handwriting, "Atrocious," and referred to the Secretary of War, who had the officer court-martialed and dismissed the service. This poor boy, to expiate his folly, fell as an unrecognized volunteer, at the head of a brave band, at the first Wilderness fight.

JOHN D. KEILEY.

Fair at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The fair of the Columbia Agricultural and Horticultural Association opened to-day, and has been a great success in every department. The receipts amount to nearly $2,500.

The *Burger* horse took the $500 premium in the trial of speed for all horses; best time 2:35. The show of stock and poultry is very fine. If the weather continues good, there will be some fine entries to-morrow and next day.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE POEMS OF THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY. Edited by Mrs. T. K. HERVEY, with a Memoir. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

It was certainly very unkind in the Editor of this volume to allow the brother of the author to say, in the course of a letter which is introduced in the memoir, that one of his earlier poems "unfortunately" brought him very much into notice, and that "had my brother (the poet) been a worker and followed out his profession as a barrister, he could not have failed to have risen to the very highest place the law has to offer." Such regrets as these, coming from such a source, are likely to convey the impression that the poet did not achieve a very high eminence in literary life; but then, prophets and poets, too, are not without honor save in their own country, and the criticisms of a brother may not always be the most appreciative. THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY was a native of Paisley, England, and after studying at the Manchester Free Grammar School was articled to a law firm. Subsequently he entered Trinity College, and while there wrote the poem "Australia," which unfortunately brought him into notice as already alluded to. His success did unsettle him so far as to lead him to give up his studies, and thereafter he devoted himself to miscellaneous literary pursuits. For twenty years prior to 1854 he was an extensive contributor of critical essays to the *Athenæum*, and for the last eight years of that time he was its sole responsible editor. He died Feb. 17, 1859, in the sixty-first year of his age, of an attack of acute bronchitis. The poems gathered together in this volume are of unequal merit. Some of them display decided poetic ability and much facility of expression, while others smell strongly of the shop. On the whole the volume can hardly be regarded as worthy of companionship with the others which make up the very attractive "blue and gold" series of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

A YANKEE IN CANADA WITH ANTI-SLAVERY AND REFORM PAPERS. By HENRY D. THOREAU. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Mr. THOREAU's vigor as a writer and originality as a thinker were long ago acknowledged by very many who could not indorse his extreme opinions, and this posthumous volume, comprising an account of a tour in Canada, with sundry fragmentary papers now gathered together for the first time from the magazines and journals in which they originally appeared, will be welcomed and read by many who cannot be called the friends of the author. The account of the tour through Canada is not particularly fresh or entertaining. The ground has been traveled over so often by Americans that it is difficult even for a writer of Mr. THOREAU's ability to clothe an account of such a trip with any new interest, and possibly his own conviction of the fact led him to lay aside this series of sketches at the time they were written. Among the miscellaneous papers are articles which originally appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, such as "Life without Principle," and besides we have his eulogies upon JOHN BROWN, including the address made at North Elba July 4, 1860. It is hardly necessary to say that the essays or addresses are full of doctrines which all but Radicals would set down as unqualified heresies.

NEW BOOKS.

HELEN COURTENAY'S PROMISE. A Romance. 12mo. Muslin. New-York: CARLETON.

The father of Helen Courtenay was left in possession of a large sum of money, which was to be transferred to the son of a friend, when that son should be twenty-eight years old, and have proved himself worthy of such a property. Mr. Courtenay dies, however, before the period named in the trust, which is entirely secret, and depending for its execution upon his honor alone. On his death-bed he reveals the fact that he has lost the youth's fortune and embarrassed his own. The heroic struggles of the young lady to replace the lost money by carefully nursing her own inherited property, and by leaving her home and earning a living, constitute the foundation upon which the story is based. Her adventures are well told, and her character is well portrayed. The book is to be commended as an earnest and painstaking performance. It will please by its style and incidents no less than by the lofty picture of self-abnegation displayed in the career of the heroine.

MARRIED AT LAST. A LOVE STORY. By ANNIE THOMAS. 12mo., muslin. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

This story is thoroughly well worth reading. The style is clear, unaffected and forcible, and the incidents are full of interest, although there is not the least effort at strained effect or the illustration of doubtful social morality—a kind of merit which is not too common in recently published novels.

MORETON HALL; OR, THE SPIRITS OF THE HAUNTED HOUSE. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

The spirits are smugglers, and the haunted house is an old mansion within whose vaults they hold high revel and store their goods, and keep away tenants by making diabolical noises, &c. The story is not particularly new as to plot, but is agreeably told.

Miscellaneous Items.

—Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS announce that they have purchased, from LITTLE, BROWN & Co., the stereotype plates and the entire stock of "The British Poets." This edition, as is well known, is the most complete collection of British poetry extant, and TICKNOR & FIELDS have purchased it with the purpose of incorporating with it such of the latter and living poets now included in their own list as will give still greater completeness to the series and bring it down to the present day. The set is now comprised in one hundred and thirty volumes, and in it are found Milton, Spencer, Shakespeare, Pope, Dryden, Swift, Thomsen, Cowper, Goldsmith, Gray, Burns, Campbell and many others. The present list of TICKNOR & FIELDS forms a natural supplement to such a collection, including as it does the poems of Tennyson, Browning, Kingsley, Barry Cornwall, Leigh Hunt, Owen Meredith, Massey, Miss Mulock, Thackeray, Adelaide Proctor, Swinburne and others.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) fairly lashes itself into a rage over WHEELER's *Noted Names of Fiction*. It says:

> "In this age of book-making, it is almost the very worst made book that has ever fallen under our notice. The American gentleman who has compiled it sketches out in his preface an outline of what he intends his work to be, so learned, so bold, so comprehensive, so various and so magnificent, as to compel the reader to assume that a valuable addition has really been made to the referential literature of the day; but on turning over its pages we find, to our disgust, that Mr. WHEELER's lofty mountain has been delivered of a very mean mouse. *Noted Names of Fiction* is chiefly made up of valueless information about very insignificant men and matters in America and elsewhere, eked out with trash which might have been compiled, *currente calamo*, in a few days by any penny-a-liner from the most superficial books of reference in common use. At least one-half of Mr. WHEELER's pages are filled with meagre and trite notices of the best known personages who figure in the pages of SHAKESPEARE, WALTER SCOTT, THACKERAY and DICKENS, interlarded with copious extracts from LEMPRIERE's Dictionary, a good many Greek words unnecessarily introduced, and some extremely bad French."

Such criticism as this does not deserve the name.

—The St. Petersburgh *Vedomoste* publishes some verses written by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (who turns up in Russia as OLIVER VENDEL GOLMS) for Hon. E. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, "upon his visit to St. Petersburgh, to present to the Emperor of Russia the resolution of Congress congratulating the people upon the escape from danger of their Emperor." The same journal gives a Russian translation of Mr. HOLMES' poem, by A. N. MAIKOFF.

—Two volumes, which are to be found in nearly every Sunday-school library, have already been written about Miss MARY LYON, the lamented principal of the Mount Holyoke Seminary, and Miss FIDELIA FISK, an intimate friend of Miss LYON, has just written still another book of reminiscences, which is published by the American Tract Society of Boston.

—"*Out of the Depths*," published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, cannot lay claims to novelty, either in title or topic. It needs peculiar skill to treat this phase of social life so as to safely illustrate the moral generally aimed at, and in this instance the writer falls short of his purpose, although the literary execution of the book is meritorious.

—Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co. have announced the ninth volume of BANCROFT's History for appearance on Oct. 1. It embraces the period from July, 1776, to April, 1778, and the publishers do not intimate that it concludes Mr. BANCROFT's labors in this direction, as it has been supposed that it would do.

—The series of horticultural and agricultural works issued last Spring by J. E. TILTON & Co., is to receive an important addition this Fall in another work by Mr. EDWARD S. RAND, entitled *Bulbs; A Treatise on Hardy and Tender Bulbs and Tubers.*

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

At Alexandria Bay—Making a Start—Among the Islands—Results of Five Day's Fishing—Fish Stories—The Way to Get to the Islands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 7, 1866.

In a previous letter I gave the readers of the TIMES some items about the Thousand Islands and our experiences upon the journey thither. Now for an account of our stay while there. The *Bay State* landed us at Alexandria about 6:30 o'clock in the morning of a day which need not be particularly named. Queen EMMA had not roused herself from her slumber—perhaps through fear of the gentleman who came so near disturbing her commercial relations—but royalty can sleep after sunrise, I suppose, if it so wills, even while passing through the Thousand Islands. Soon after breakfast BILL MCCUE, one of the two fishermen we had previously engaged to conduct us to the haunts of the pickerel, reported himself for duty; but WILSE (the identical WILSON ROOT previously referred to) was an hour or so behind time. We waited impatiently for him, thinking of the pickerel we might have caught, and just as we were about engaging a substitute his boat came in sight. A few minutes afterward we learned that he had been detained at home to assist at the induction into this world of care and trouble of a son and heir. His apology was accepted, and soon we were off, and war upon the pickerel was formally declared; but if WILSE does not keep a family Bible, and ever wants to know the date of the birth of that boy, I can give him the necessary information.

The four or five days following the morning that we left Alexandria Bay, when I come to review them, melt irresistibly into a dream of tranquil enjoyment only broken in upon by the pertinacious pickerel who would constantly insist upon mistaking our trolling-spoons, as they moved through the water, for the little fish upon which they so voraciously feed. Of course the readers of the TIMES know that in trolling the boat is constantly in motion, and, for this reason, the Thousand Islands is the best locality in the world for indulging in this sport. The scenery, which appears tame from the deck of a steamer as you dash by the islands, becomes endowed with an exquisite beauty, to which neither pen nor pencil can do justice, as you float slowly and silently along. One moment you will be shut in on all sides by islands, apparently forming a lake, from which your only exit is through the way which you entered. Five minutes later you catch a view of a vast expanse of water, dotted over with scores of islands, and you approach them only to be again deceived as to the course you must take. Different stories are told as to the precise number of these islands—some enumerating over fourteen hundred—and they are of all sizes, from a few which embrace several hundred acres, and are under partial cultivation, to islands so rocky and small that they hardly deserve the name. But it is this variety that gives such a charm to this famous locality. I have said that the quiet monotony of these memorable days was only interrupted by the pickerel. I should make another and most important exception. Each day's dinner was in itself an event. Wherever you may stop over night, whether at a hotel or at a farm-house, the hostess takes care to fill your lunch basket. She gives you bread and butter, salt pork—an indispensable accompaniment to fried fish—potatoes and pie. Pickerel and bass have never yet been known to abuse the confidence of the fishermen by failing to provide the expected sacrifice before the dinner hour arrived, and in whatever part of the islands you may be at noontime five minutes row or less will bring you to a spot where your fishermen will serve you a dinner in the best possible style of the art within half or three-quarters of an hour. Talk of DELMONICO! A place at the President's banquet at $100 a plate, wines included, does not furnish one tithe the genuine enjoyment to be derived from one of these *dejeuners a le pickerel*. A man who has not dined on one of the Thousand Islands with "BILL" MCCUE or "WILSE" ROOT for his caterer and cook does not know what dining is. And then the half hour after dinner, to one who has been overtasked with the year's work is a perfect elysium of laziness and calm delight.

Taught by the experience of a week during a previous Summer among the islands, my friend and myself came prepared to spend our nights wherever we might chance to be. And it seemed sad that night must come to draw a pall over the loveliness that the days were constantly revealing; but, since it must be so, we yielded ourselves to fate, and instead of courting all the discomforts in camping out, we sought shelter in houses convenient to the fishing grounds where we wished to be on the morning ensuing. Thus two nights we spent at the house of Mr. BOYCE, a well-to-do farmer on the Canadian shore; another night we were at Clayton where there is an excellent hotel—too good, in fact, for fishermen—and still another night we found shelter in the house of a hospitable Canadian lighthouse keeper. The only fault we had to find with the accommodations extemporized at these out-of-the-way places was the predilection which everywhere seemed to prevail for feather beds. No sooner did you intimate a wish to secure permission to stay at any of these farm houses over night than the hostess industriously hid away every straw mattress and substituted for it the inevitable feather bed—doubtless by the way of doing all in her power to give her guests a warm reception; and on a moderately mild Summer evening no device assuredly could be more effective. And so, for nearly a week, we floated dreamily along the majestic St. Lawrence, leaving the toil and labor to our fishermen, and rousing ourselves from our reveries only to eat, to sleep, and to haul in the persistent pickerel. Each day was similar to the other, still each one was more perfect than that which had preceded it, and the last evening of all, in its exquisite beauty, lingers in the memory like a picture fairer than any ever put on canvas. The air was of that delicious coolness which one notes but once or twice during the season; the atmosphere was so clear that it seemed to lift the islands at a distance from their resting-place in the St. Lawrence, and as the sun approached its setting the breeze became gentler, and finally died away entirely, leaving the waters glassy in their smoothness, and shining as if of burnished gold, while a haze, which the pencil is not skillful enough to imitate or the pen to describe, softened the outlines of island and forest, and made the scene one enchanting in its calm and exquisite beauty. At long intervals as the shadows deepened, the lights glistened like stars from the light-houses which mark the rocks and shoals in the river, and now and then a steamboat would steal around the head of some island, only to disappear quickly behind another as if conscious of disturbing a silence which was so solemn as to be almost sacred. An evening such as that was cannot be witnessed more than once in a life-time, and its memory must linger for years. While under its enchanting influence it was hard to believe that there was a busy world beyond which must soon assert its claims.

But the time came for us to turn homeward. During our four or five days fishing we found, on making up the record, that we had taken over six hundred pounds of pickerel, nearly all of which we were fortunate enough to be able to send by express to those who might otherwise have had doubts of our skill in the art piscatorial. And what was more satisfactory still, two of the three boxes thus forwarded, each contained a pickerel weighing sixteen pounds, while there were quite a number ranging from six to twelve pounds each. To those unfortunate mortals who have deluded themselves with the idea that the capture of a four or five pound pickerel is an exploit, this talk of twelve or sixteen pound pickerel may seem "fishy," but the facts, as stated, can be established by affidavit if necessary. Speak of fish stories—why, before leaving Buffalo we were told of a fifty pound muskallonge which had been captured at the Thousand Islands by an amateur angler from that city the present season. The first fisherman we asked about it said that the pickerel in question weighed forty-four pounds, and the second, of whom we made inquiries, and who said that he saw the fish himself, said it weighed thirty-eight pounds. Purely out of regard for the credit of amateur anglers in general we did not ask any more questions about that particular pickerel. Then some boatmen at work on a wood scow told us that only the day before we met them they threw out a line while coming up the river and caught a muskallonge weighing seventy-two pounds. No such fish had been heard of for years in the St. Lawrence, and as our time was short we were unable to investigate, but concluded that this "was a story for the marines." Your readers may believe it if they choose.

By way of varying our homeward trip, we concluded to try the Canadian line of steamers *via* Toronto, and accordingly took one of them (the *Spartan*) at Gananoque; and accepting the *Spartan* as a specimen, it must be acknowledged that in all their appointments the steamers of the Canadian line which run through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence to Montreal are in every respect far superior to those of the American line. They are more substantially built, they are better officered, and the comfort of the passengers is much more carefully looked after. Perhaps national pride should prevent the statement of these facts; but it would certainly be much better to let national pride stimulate the managers of the American line to make their steamers more nearly equal to their Canadian competitors. The *Spartan* stopped at Kingston long enough to give us an opportunity to take a glimpse at one of the quaintest and most curious towns along the border. If there were a purgatory for horses, and if "one hoss shays" had any existence save in poetical fancy, Kingston would have to be set down as the place through which moribund equines pass to their place of probation, as well as the locality where the mythical vehicles alluded to are to be found in the largest numbers. Certainly no town on the Continent can boast so large a proportion of dilapidated hacks and horses. It was as good as the best scene in *Rip Van Winkle* to take a glimpse at Kingston. Toronto, which we reached in season to spend a Sabbath, is so accessible that it is familiar to American tourists. It can boast of two institutions—the finest University building and one of the best, if not the best, hotel on the Continent. The former, which cost a round half million, it is worth while traveling a long way to inspect, and the sight of it to those who are acquainted with the accommodations which the Colleges in the States enjoy will be enough to make the American tourist ashamed to speak of our University buildings, for the fact is that we have none. The hotel to which I have alluded I shall not mention by name for two reasons: first, because it "does not advertise in the TIMES," and second, because I noticed in the office a photograph of the rebel pirate "290"—enough to show that this had been the rebel headquarters during the war. Of the trip from Toronto to this city, I need only say that it can be accomplished between 7 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, which includes one hour's stay at the Falls. By taking a boat to Lewiston, you get a view of the Niagara River to that point, and on the railroad between Lewiston and Niagara, you have a striking and beautiful bird's eye view of the river to its junction with the lake.

But I promised, before I closed, to tell the readers of the TIMES the shortest way of reaching the "Thousand Islands." Go by way of Albany to Syracuse, and thence to Oswego, where the steamers of the American Line touch every night about 11 o'clock. To those who are in a hurry, every other route is a snare and a delusion. That *via* Rome and Kingston is deceptive, for it will cost you as much for carriage hire between Kingston and Clayton or Alexandria, as it does to make all the rest of the trip. Then don't go *via* Cape St. Vincent. Propellers alone make that a regular stopping place, and they run so irregularly that vexatious delays are constant and innumerable. And by all means make Alexandria Bay your starting place. Through the enterprise of hotel proprietors, Clayton has got the start of the "Bay," and although you will find better hotel accommodations and more complete equipments at the former place than the latter, it is by no means so convenient to the best fishing-grounds, and the river is so much wider and more open at Clayton that there are frequently days that it is impossible to throw a line at all in consequence of the wind, while in the vicinity of the bay you can find innumerable sheltered nooks. The fishermen at either place are, I suppose, on an equal footing as regards their skill. If you can spend a week among the islands you will find it much pleasanter to cut loose entirely from your base of operations and stay wherever you happen to find yourself at night, which will pretty surely be within hail of some hospitable farm-house. Fishermen charge $3 per day and furnish boat and tackle, so that you need not trouble yourself to take any along. If you want to try the bass fishing, which is most exciting sport at some seasons, it will, perhaps, be well to take your own tackle, as the fishermen are fearful of losing their flies. I should also state that when you take fishermen away from their homes you are expected to "find" them, but the expense this involves is, after all, less than that incurred in putting up at a hotel. And in returning from the fishing-grounds sacrifice a day's sport, if need be, to return home by way of Gananoque, so as to get a glimpse of the queer old town of Kingston and the flourishing City of Toronto, as well as of Niagara Falls and its surrounding wonders. No more delightful or varied trip than this can well be planned, and, to those who make fishing their chief aim, it is enough to say that during the six or eight weeks ensuing, the muskallonge (which, by the way, are different from and superior to pickerel) will be more voracious in the waters of the St. Lawrence than at any other season, and that the lakes of the Thousand Islands will also be alive with black duck. E. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DARING ROBBERY IN WALL-STREET.

A Bank Messenger Robbed of $24,500—The Thief Pursued, Arrested and Committed for Trial—All the Stolen Property Recovered.

Wall-street seems to be regularly infested by a gang of experienced thieves, who daily and hourly watch those doing business in that monied thoroughfare with a view to robbery. It is not many days since a banker and broker was assaulted at the door of his office by a desperate ruffian, who sought to secure possession of a tin cash box containing a large amount of money, checks and drafts, but he was prevented in this by the determined resistance of Mr. CRAVEN, the broker thus attacked. We have now another instance of this kind to record.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. MOSES CUMMINGS, the messenger of the Broadway Bank, situated on the corner of Broadway and Park-place, came out of the Union Bank, in Wall-street, and started up that thoroughfare toward Broadway. He carried in his hand a large bank pocket-book, in which were deposited United States gold certificates of the value of $4,000, a number of checks and drafts for the sum of $20,000, and $500 in United States Treasury notes, the property of the Bank in which Mr. CUMMINGS is employed. As he passed the corner of Nassau-street, a man came up suddenly behind him and snatched the pocket-book and its valuable contents from the hand of the unwary messenger, and then started up the street on a quick run. Mr. CUMMINGS was at first completely dazed by the occurrence, but in a moment recovered his presence of mind, and darted after his despoiler, shouting as he ran, "Stop thief." The street was crowded at the time, and it appeared difficult to determine who the thief could be. A carman, however, named JAMES NELSON, heard the hue and cry set up by the messenger, sprang from his cart and intercepted the flying thief, succeeding after considerable trouble in holding him until Mr. CUMMINGS came up and assisted. When thus secured the audacious thief dropped the pocketbook on the sidewalk, where it disgorged all the valuable papers and bills. These were all recovered intact, however, and returned to the custody of the bank messenger. Officer GILFEATHER, of the First Precinct, who was on duty near by, was apprised of the facts in the case, and he at once took the detected fellow into custody, and escorted him to the New-street Station-house. On arriving there the prisoner gave his name as JOSEPH H. CLINTON. He was searched, but there was nothing found in his possession to add to the evidence already procured. This done, the prisoner was arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, when he was committed for trial without bail, Mr. CUMMINGS having made the necessary affidavits.

CLINTON is 22 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He stated that he resided in Desbrosses-street, and that he was a painter by trade. Despite the facts of his being caught in the act, and with the stolen property in his possession, the prisoner had the hardihood to plead not guilty.

During the afternoon CLINTON was taken before Inspector CARPENTER and exhibited before a number of the Headquarter Detectives, none of whom, however, recognized him. He was compelled to sit for his photograph in accordance with the present regulations, and then returned to his cell in the Tombs. It is understood that the prisoner will be "shown up" to all the Headquarters and Special Detectives this morning.

Cricket.

A grand cricket match will be played to-day and to-morrow on the St. George's ground at Hoboken, between the First Elevens of the St. George's Club of New-York and Young America, of Philadelphia, for the benefit of SAM and GEORGE WRIGHT, the professionals of the former Club. Play will commence each day at 10:30. The following list of the two Elevens is sufficient guarantee that good cricket will be shown: Young America—Bayard, Davis, Johns, Large, Morris, C. Newhall, D. Newhall, G. Newhall, Vernon, Watson, Wister. St. George's—Bainbridge, Bowman, Butterfield, Stibbs, Gisborne, Gordon, Hill, Pomeroy, R. Robinson, Winfield, Geo. Wright.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Letter from the Registrar—Deaths During the Week and Causes of Death.

The following is Dr. HARRIS' usual weekly letter, giving the number of deaths during the past week, and the nature of the diseases producing death:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent.

DOCTOR: In the week ending Sept. 22, there were 560 deaths from all causes in New-York, including 99 in the Public Institutions. This would be equivalent to a death-rate of 40 to the 1,000 per annum, but, omitting the Island Institutions, the rate is 34½ to the 1,000. The rate in Brooklyn was as 31 1-5 per 1,000, omitting County Institutions. Comparing with other great cities, Vienna, exclusive of its military hospitals, the week ending Aug. 18, gave the same death-rate as New-York last week; in London the last week of August the rate was 24 per 1,000; Dublin the same, and in Liverpool as 64 per 1,000. The zymotic or foul infections caused 62½ per cent. of all deaths in New-York, less than 39 per cent. of the mortality in Brooklyn; but in each city the diarrhoeal disorders constitute 75½ per cent. of the zymotic deaths.

Cholera destroyed 12 lives in Brooklyn and 54 in New-York; but, of the latter, only 22 occurred in dwellings, and 10 of these, together with two others sent to hospitals, and 9 fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery were found in that filth-sodden and crowded belt of five blocks bounded by Grand, Mulberry, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets. A similarly fatal group occurred in two blocks on West Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets. Whoever will accompany the Sanitary Inspector to these few remaining centres of infection will readily discover the reason why cholera yet lingers.

The first year of infancy gave 27 per cent. of all deaths in New York, and 30 4-5 per cent. in Brooklyn; and a little more than half of the mortality in each city occurred among children under 10 years of age.

The Coroners of New York returned their verdicts upon 20 deaths, six of which were deaths by drowning. Last evening the following list of verdicts was received: Cornelius Rottiger, aged 45, Barbara Rottiger, aged 50, Josephine Rottiger, aged 16, Hannah Rottiger, aged 10, and Caroline Rottiger, aged 8, came to their deaths by burns received at the fire in tenant-house, corner Thirteenth-street and Avenue A, Sept. 23d. This family of a poor industrious tailor perished in the flames, while attempting to escape by the scuttle-ladder to the roof of the burning tenement. The horror of this tragedy is only second to the heartless indifference to the claims of humanity that cry to Heaven from the overcrowded tenant-houses. Fire may, as it repeatedly has done, quickly leap up the narrow stairways, and cut off the escape of suffocating tenants. Not less fatally, though less suddenly, thousands of those closely-packed tenements are daily suffocating, poisoning and burning out the lives of the struggling poor. This week we put on record five sudden deaths of the ROTTIGER family, by this shocking calamity of fire, but each week we give records, to search out the causes and places in these tenant-houses, of nearly a hundred untimely deaths that should be charged to the criminal defects of these unsafe and unhealthy dwellings. Respectfully,

E. HARRIS, Registrar Vital Statistics.

The following is the zymotic table:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total from Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards) —Census of 1860.
1*	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	7	3	1	—	1	17	1	14	18,120
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,507
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3,757
4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	1	11	—	22	21,994
5†	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	—	1	10	3	18	22,341
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	1	2	—	15	1	32	20,698
7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	8	1	21	40,308
8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	7	1	20	39,722
9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	15	44,388
10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	6	—	15	29,651
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5	—	1	13	2	44	59,963
12‡	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	4	4	10	1	9	33	—	44	36,647
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	5	—	14	32,929
14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	1	2	10	1	20	28,087
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	5	27,588
16	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	3	1	—	11	—	23	45,183
17	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	7	—	—	12	—	33	72,770
18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	8	—	20	57,464
19§	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	11	2	12	1	7	27	3	68	32,841
20	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	1	1	—	12	2	40	67,554
21‖	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	1	1	10	2	29	49,025
22	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	6	10	2	—	28	1	40	61,749
	—	1	4	6	2	4	7	15	49	55	76	11	25	260	30	560	814,254

*Includes deaths in Battery Hospital.
†Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
‡Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospital.
§Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
‖Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are thus set forth:

MIASMATIC DISEASES.			
Measles	1	Diarrhœa (Acute)	46
Scarlatina	4	Cholera (Asiatic)	54
Diphtheria	6	Cholera Infantum	55
Croup	2	Cerebro (Spinal Meningitis)	1
Whooping Cough	4	Remittent Fever	4
Typhus Fever	7	Pyæmia	1
Typhoid Fever	15	Cholera Morbus	11
Puerperal Fever	2		
Dysentery (Acute)	30		
ENTHETIC OR INOCULATED DISEASES.			
Syphilis	1		
DIETIC.			
Starvation, Privation, &c.	12	Delirium Tremens	2
Intemperance	1		
DIATHETIC.			
Rheumatism	2	Cancer of Breast	2
Dropsy	2	Cancer of Uteri	1
Cancer	3	Septicæmia	2
Cancer of Stomach	2		
TUBERCULAR.			
Scrofula	3	Phthisis Pulmonalis	52
Tabes Mesenterica	28	Hydrocephalus	11
NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
Meningitis	13	Paralysis (general)	4
Cerebritis	1	Epilepsy	1
Softening of the Brain	1	Convulsions	32
Apoplexy	4	Congestion of Brain	10
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
Pericarditis	2	Hypertrophy of the Heart	3
Aneurism of the Heart	2	Valvular Disease of Heart	1
Disease of the Heart	6		
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
Bronchitis	9	Congestion of the Lungs	5
Hydrothorax	2	Hemorrhage	1
Pneumonia	14		
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
Gastritis	2	Cirrhosis of Liver	2
Enteritis	9	Ileus, (Cholic, &c.,)	2
Peritonitis	2	Hepatitis	2
Strangulated Hernia	1		
URINARY SYSTEM.			
Nephria (Bright's Dis.)	11		
GENERATIVE SYSTEM.			
Metritis	1		
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.			
Caries of Spine	1	Abscess	2
Ulcer	2		
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES (CHILDREN.)			
Premature Birth	8	Teething	3
Atelectasis	1	Umbilical Hemorrhage	1
Other Malformations	1		
WOMEN.			
Childbirth (see Puerperal Fever)	2		
AGE.			
Old age	4		
NUTRITION.			
Atrophy	1	Debility	8
ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.			
Fractures & Contusions	9	Drowning	6
Burns and Scalds	1	Suffocation	1
SUICIDE.			
Poison	2	Hanging	1
RECAPITULATION.			
Miasmatic Diseases	262	Urinary	11
Enthetic	1	Generative	1
Dietic	16	Integumentary	5
Diethetic	14	Developmental (children)	14
Tubercular	89	Developmental (women)	2
Nervous System	66	Developmental (old age)	4
Circulatory	14	Developmental (nutrition)	9
Respiratory	31	Accident and negligence	17
Digestive	20	Suicide	3
Total			560

The ages of the persons who died were: Within the first year of life, 153; under 2 years, 79; under 3 years, 19; under 4 years, 8; under 5 years, 11; under 6 years, 24; between 10 and 14 years, 7; between 15 and 16 years, 17; 20 and under 40 years, 106; 40 and under 60 years, 88; 60 and under 80 years, 45; 80 years and upward, 8.

Of the whole number, 272 were males, 288 females, 251 adults, 309 children; 362 were born in the United States and 198 were born in other countries.

There were 99 deaths in the public institutions, distributed as follows: Battery Hospital, 7 from cholera; Castle Garden, 1; New-York Hospital, 5; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 20, of which 2 were cholera; Red House Hospital, 2 from cholera; Alms-house, 20, of which 2 were from cholera; Charity Hospital, 11; Colored Home, 2; Lunatic Asylum, 3—cholera, 2; Nursery Hospital, 6; Work-house, 10—cholera, 7; Bellevue Hospital, 10.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Sept. 22, 1866:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	September.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Tem'ture.	Thermometer — Lowest Point—Night.	Maximum Temperature.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	16	30.21	57	50	64	38	....
Monday	17	30.04	67	56	78	64	....
Tuesday	18	29.91	78	70	85	71	} 1.
Wednesday	19	29.85	72	65	80	70	
Thursday	20	29.91	69	60	..	95	} .6
Friday	21	29.84	70	60	..	85	
Saturday	22	..	..	..	..	..	.5

Mean of Barometer for week	29.96
Mean of Temperature for week	67
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100	66
Total Rainfall	2.1

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman Coman.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

JOHN SILVERSTEIN, of No. 27½ Catharine-street, entered the lager-bier garden, corner of West and Harrison streets, yesterday afternoon, where he met NOAH FONDA and PETER LASHER, and indulged in conversation and drinks with them. SILVERSTEIN alleges that FONDA seized him by the arms while LASHER forcibly rifled his pockets of a watch and chain, and then passed them over to a third and unknown confederate, who fled. Both FONDA and LASHER soon followed when an alarm was given, which resulted in the arrest of both the men named. On being arraigned before the Court, the accused were both committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. FONDA is 19 and a native of New-York State. LASHER is 22, and both reside near the corner of West and Harrison streets, where the robbery was committed.

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Officer MAHER, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested HENRY JOHNSON on the complaint of ISABELLA CHASE, colored, who resides at No. 159 Leonard-street. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Court the complainant stated that JOHNSON had a large knife in his possession, and had threatened to use it upon her. As she made affidavit of her personal fear of the accused, he was committed for trial by the Magistrate and locked up in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBED BY HIS FRIEND.

NICHOLSON FISHER, who resides at No. 174 Charles-street, made oath before Justice LEDWITH yesterday, that on the night of Sunday, the 23d inst., he went to take a walk with his friend JOHN DUNHAM. That the two had several glasses together, and finally separated. When FISHER got home he found that his pocket-book, containing $45 95, had been taken from his pocket. He therefore charges the theft upon DUNHAM, who was committed for examination.

MAYHEM.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 16th inst., two colored men, named THOMAS HARRIS and HENRY THOMPSON, got into an altercation in the yard of the house No. 33 Laurens-street, where they both live. HARRIS alleges that THOMPSON was the assailant; that he knocked him down upon the pavement, and then deliberately bit off the complainant's lower lip, thereby greatly disfiguring his face. The accused denies the charge, but was nevertheless committed for trial at Special Sessions.

VIOLATING CORPORATION ORDINANCES.

FREDERICK OTT and JOHN JEANPER were arraigned on the charge of driving light wagons through the public streets at a furious rate. They were dismissed with a fine of $5 and a severe reprimand....BERNARD EGAN was charged with driving two cows through the streets in the day time, in violation of section 45 of the Code of Health Ordinances of April 20, 1866. He was committed to answer....WM. HALLIDAY and ROBERT DONNELL were arrested by the Sanitary Police on the charge of burning oyster shells within the City limits. They were held to answer in default of $300 bail each.

ROBBING A TILL.

ALBERT WORTHMAN, who keeps a saloon of some kind at No. 120 Greene-street, caused the arrest of CAROLINE REED and ELIZABETH LESTER, who, he alleges, came into his place on Monday night and called for something to eat. The proprietor went into the kitchen to get what was ordered, leaving the girls sitting at the table. When he returned they were gone, and so were the contents of his money-drawer—fortunately for him, only $1 50. The accused were soon afterward arrested, and yesterday committed by Justice LEDWITH for examination in default of bail.

STEALING BACON.

ADAM SCHLOEMER was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a piece of bacon, valued at $1 40, from ALONZO L. CAMP's pork-packing establishment, No. 317 West Fourth-street. The property was found in the prisoner's possession. He was committed for examination in default of $300 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A DRAWER.

GEORGE HOYT, who keeps a grocery store at No. 113, Sixth-street, yesterday brought a charge against a lad named JOHN GOOMLEY, whom he caught on Monday evening, behind his counter, with his hand in the money drawer. The accused was committed for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

A BURGLARY.

On Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, as Officer JENNES was patrolling his beat in One Hudred and Twenty-fifth-street, he saw two men hanging suspiciously about the corner of Eighth-avenue. He stepped up to one of them and asked him what his business was about there at that hour of the morning. To the inquiry of the officer he made no reply, but walked away with his comrade. The officer kept a strict watch upon them, and about 3 o'clock, as he was passing the lager-beer saloon of JACOB DEXHEIMER, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, he observed that the front window-shutters had been pried open and the sash raised. Suspecting something wrong, he walked up to the window, when two men jumped out and ran in the direction of the Ninth-avenue. They had only ran about four blocks when they separated, and the officer was soon enabled to put his hand upon one of them, whose name is JOHN DONOHUE. The prisoner was taken to the nearest Station-house, where he was searched. In one of his pockets were found two skeleton keys, such as are generally used by burglars. The officer then went back to the scene of the burglary, where he found a "jimmy" and several other implements known to professional housebreakers. The confederate who escaped probably has the plunder (amounting to about $12 in fractional currency) with him. He has not yet been arrested. The officer identified the men who sprang from the window as the ones who were questioned by him about an hour before the deed was committed.

WHAT DRINK WILL DO.

Miss ANNE MCVEY, a very respectable looking young woman, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, and preferred charges against her mother, based on the following circumstances, as related by her: About two weeks ago her father, who is quite an aged man, had a very heavy fall from a high stoop, which injured him so severely that he has been confined to his bed ever since. The mother of the girl is said to be a habitual drunkard, and during all the time since the accident to her husband she has lain in the house in a condition of gross intoxication. So violent was her conduct during the past few days that the excitement crazed Mr. MCVEY, and he has not as yet recovered from the insanity so produced. Night before last the woman began to show indications of delirium, and in her fury she drove ELLEN and her younger brother from the house. The faithful daughter, who had sat up with her father every night since his misfortune, and attended upon his wants as his critical condition demanded, became almost frantic at the thought of leaving her poor father in the hands of such a person as the mother, and hence sought the assistance of Officer ROSE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who soon succeeded in gaining admission to the house, where he arrested the drunken mother and conveyed her to the Fifty-seventh-street Police station. She was held by Justice CONNOLLY for examination, without bail.

The Cholera.

The following cases of cholera were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday:

1. ELLEN SODERN, No. 51 Mulberry-street.
2. HONORA SULLIVAN, No. 49 Mulberry-street.
3. THOMAS LYNCH, No. 9 Mulberry-street.
4. —— LUNDIGAN, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near Fourth-avenue.
5. HANNAH MACKEY, aged 36, No. 39 Mulberry-street.

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

Remaining in Hospital at last report	12
Admitted since	1—13
Discharged	2
Died	1— 3
Remaining Sept. 25	10

ADMITTED.

1. EDWARD O'BRIEN, aged 67, Germany, No. 92 Baxter-street.

DISCHARGED.

1. JACOB ARENHARD, aged 39, Ireland, No. 258 West Thirty-seventh-street.
2. MARY ANN GLENN, aged 8, United States, No. 127 East Eleventh-street.

DIED.

1. EDWARD O'BRIEN, aged 67, Ireland, No. 92 Baxter-street.

The following is the latest report from the Red House Hospital:

Remaining in hospital at last report	4
Admitted since	0— 4
Discharged	2
Died	0— 2
Remaining, Sept. 25	2

DISCHARGED.

1. CATHARINE DOOLEY, aged 33, Ireland.
2. MARGARET DOOLEY, aged 5, Ireland.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—A team of horses driven up Sixth-street by Mr. HERRICK, of No. 9 East Twenty-sixth-street, yesterday, became frightened and ran away, knocking down in their flight Mr. J. B. TENNEY, causing severe injuries. Taken to Bellevue Hospital ....JAMES DE WOLF and HENRY KNAPP, of No. 283 Hudson-street, were driving through One Hundred and Fifty-first-street yesterday, when the animal became restive and upset the light wagon, causing a severe fracture of Mr. DE WOLF's leg. His companion was uninjured. The injured man was removed to his residence in Eighty-second-street.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—J. S. George, Danish Consul; Col. Moffot, British Army; G. W. G. Robbins, Consul for Uruguay, and Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore Allen, U. S. Navy, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. U. S. Grant, family and staff are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Ayres, Col. Black and Col. Clitz, Washington, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. Pleasonton, U. S. A.; S. Alden, Cohoes, and Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

Stamping Deeds Under the Internal Revenue Act of 1862—Where a Question is Raised in a State Court as to the Sufficiency of Stamps on a Deed—the Decision is Merely a Determination of the Value of the Property, and Does Not Bring the Case Within the Provisions of the Judiciary Act in Respect of Appeals to This Court.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Alexander T. Campau, et al., Plaintiffs in error, vs. George W. Lewis, et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. The facts set forth in the record are that one Joseph Campau died, leaving nine children, who became joint owners, as heirs at law, of his estate, which was worth upward of a million of dollars. The plaintiffs in error, with Joseph J. Campau, now deceased, and all the defendants in error, were such joint owners with Emily Lewis, now deceased. Mrs. Lewis was a sickly dwarf, over 40 years of age, and the defendant, Lewis, married her, he being about the age of 20. Soon after the marriage Lewis induced his wife to convey her whole interest in the property to a third person, who at once conveyed it to Lewis and wife jointly, and thus, under the laws of Michigan, they become joint tenants thereof. Not long subsequently Mrs. Lewis died, childless, whereby her whole share in the property become vested in Lewis as her survivor, provided the conveyances in question were valid in law.

The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Lewis are very much dissatisfied with the marriage and with the conveyances, and they filed a bill to set aside the latter even before Mrs. Lewis died, and on her death they at once filed the bill in this cause for the same purpose. The suit was commenced in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery, being a Court of general jurisdiction. Among the reasons urged for setting aside the conveyances were that Mrs. Lewis was mentally incompetent to do such business; that she was unduly influenced by her husband, and that the deeds were void for want of sufficient stamps, according to the value of the property, under the act of Congress of July 1, 1862. The judgment below was for Lewis, and an appeal was taken to this Court. The latter point is the only one which gives jurisdiction to this Court—whether the act of Congress was complied with in respect to the stamping of the deeds; and the question is whether it brings the cause within the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary act of 1789.

The plaintiffs claimed on the trial that the property did not pass from their sister Emily (Mrs. Lewis) by the deed, for want of a sufficient amount of stamps, under the act of Congress; and that, as a consequence, on her death it descended to her brothers and sisters, as heirs-at-law, under the statutes of the State. The Court having decided the point against the plaintiffs, they now contend that the record shows that it was involved in the case, and that the Court decided it. The bill expressly refers to the deeds as a part of the bill of complaint, and they show on their face the amount of stamps to be one hundred. It also shows that the value of the undivided property was from half a million to over a million of dollars, and charges that the deeds were absolutely void, and claims that the property consequently vested in the surviving owners, as heirs; praying that the deeds may be declared fraudulent, illegal and void, that Lewis may be decreed to have acquired no estate or right by them, and that the estate of Mrs. Lewis may be decreed to have vested, on her death, in her brothers and sisters. It is insisted that this language is broad enough to include or "involve" and authorize an adjudication upon the point raised in this Court.

The answer of Lewis takes issue generally upon the material issues of the bill; and on the trial three members of the Campau family swear that the property is worth from a half million to one or two millions of dollars. It was also proved that no consideration was paid for the interest in question, and that but $100 in stamps was put upon each deed. The deeds were also put in evidence, and on their faces showed the insufficiency of stamps. In the Court below it is said in respect to this point: "It is also charged that the deed is void for want of stamps to a sufficient amount." It is stamped to the amount of $100, and this is sufficient, unless the value of the property charged was at the time worth more than $100,000. The bill contains no intimation of any such grounds of objection. The sufficiency of the stamps depends upon the value of the property, and this is to be ascertained only by an estimate to be formed from the opinions of witnesses. Fairness would seem to require that such a ground should have been taken in the bill, that the defendant might have notice of it, taken issue upon the question of value, and produced his evidence upon it. But we give no opinion upon the point as matter of pleadings, nor shall we discuss the question whether a deed can be held void for a mere deficiency in the amount of stamps, when the question of value depends merely upon the estimate of witnesses, and it is apparent the parties have acted in good faith, and in the honest belief that the value did not exceed that indicated by the stamps. In this case we are not satisfied, from the testimony incidentally appearing in the case, that the value of the property did, at the time, exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Having given to the case the full and careful examination its importance demands, we concur in the result with the Circuit Judge who tried the cause in the Court below, and his decree dismissing the bill must be affirmed. It is now contended that the bill was sufficient; that where a party alleges a deed to be absolutely void, and prays to have it set aside on that account, any particular reasons he may assign why it is void do not preclude him from showing other reasons. The prayer for relief is based upon the fact that the deed is void, and not on the reasons why it is void. The Courts will not countenance a violation of the revenue laws of the country, and will not allow an instrument to have effect when it appears, either by pleadings or proofs, to be in open violation of them. The Supreme Court of Michigan has denied the claim of the plaintiffs in error to the property, based upon the proper construction and application of an act of Congress. The decision of the State Court, says counsel, "is exceedingly suggestive." It touches upon questions of the utmost consequence under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, the proper place for the determination of which, in the last resort, is in this tribunal. This Court should scrutinize such a case as this, not only to ascertain if the decision was right, but to see also if there have been any evasions or any attempt in any quarter, to evade the plain and fair imports of an act of Congress. The claim in this case need not have originated in or have been denied from an act of Congress; it is enough that it is protected by such an act. It is enough that a right of property is asserted which descends to the plaintiff under general laws, and a claim set up by another is resisted, because it is not sustained by a compliance with an act of Congress, but is urged in violation of the act. The proper construction and application of an act of Congress are the things to be here determined. The deed from Mrs. Lewis has effect generally, by virtue of the laws of the State of Michigan, but with reference to stamping it can have effect only by virtue of a compliance with the revenue act of 1862. It cannot have effect in violation of that act. The stamps must correspond with the real value of the property, especially where there is no consideration or only a nominal consideration. (Act of Congress, 1862, p. 90; Taxpayers' Manual, 113; Boutwell, (1863,) 253, 343; Groesbeck *vs.* Seeley, 13 Mich.) A party must put on a sufficient amount of stamps at his peril, [by the same authorities] and if there is not a sufficient amount of stamps on the deed it is absolutely void. Relief on this ground may be granted under this bill, as framed under its general prayer. The bill charges the deeds to be void and asks relief on that ground, although, it is true, it assigns other reasons why the deeds are void; but that they are void is the ground of relief. The "case made by the bill" is that the deeds are void, and "its purpose" is to set them aside on that account. (Story's Eq., ses. 40, 42; Brice *vs.* Brice, 5 Barber, 533, 541-2.)

By the Court, Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion:

A motion has been made to dismiss this cause on the ground that this Court cannot take jurisdiction of it by writ of error.

Upon the hearing in the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, objection was made to the admissibility of a deed in evidence on the ground that the United States revenue stamps attached to it were insufficient in amount, and the deed was therefore void. The Internal Revenue Act requires that stamps be attached to each deed of conveyance, proportioned in amount to the value of the land conveyed; and the Court being satisfied that the value of the land was not sufficient to require stamps of greater amount than were actually attached, admitted the deed. Neither the validity of the statute nor its construction was in any way drawn in question. The only question the Court had to pass upon, and this only incidentally as affecting the admissibility of evidence, was the value of the land. This is not a question which can be brought into Court under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act.

The writ of error must, therefore, be dismissed.

Litigation Between two City Railroad Companies.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 25.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Second-Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—There are two suits, both of them brought by plaintiffs, for the purpose of restraining the defendants from laying down, using and operating certain tracks; to wit in Chatham-square and the Bowery, and at the corner of Pearl-street and Peck-slip.

The defendants in their charter, have leave to extend one branch through the Bowery and Chatham-square and Pearl-street, part of which connects with the plaintiffs' track. The defendants proceeded to construct their connections with the plaintiffs' track in the Bowery, and laid their own double track in Pearl-street, where the plaintiffs have a single track for the down travel. The plaintiffs commenced separate actions to restrain the defendants from running on their tracks, and from laying tracks in Pearl-street, and obtained injunctions against the plaintiffs *ex parte*. The ground of the injunction order in the several cases, which was first argued, is that the track of the defendants meets so close to their track that the cars cannot pass each other.

The plaintiffs claim that the defendants have but seven feet between the curbstone and this track, which is more than is needed for public conveyance, and not dictated by any desire to subserve the public, but for their own accommodation. That they used to run their cars up Pearl-street, and may find it necessary to do so again, in which case they will be prevented by the defendant's track.

This is the substance of one of the causes of action. In the other the defendants allege their right to use the tracks in the Bowery on their making a proper compensation. They also say that they are ready to make it.

The plaintiffs insist that their track is already used by the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and that any further use of it would greatly injure them in the use of their franchise. They also say defendants have never offered them any compensation.

Messrs. Robinson and Scribner, for defendants, argued that there was an important preliminary question; it was whether the plaintiffs were incorporated, and whether the Third-avenue Railroad Company was not a joint owner of the part of the track which was involved in the second suit. He argued that the articles of association of the Railroad Company contained many irregularities which vitiated them; that the plaintiff's rights to a track in a public highway were not exclusive; that the rails were laid down for public use, and such use was under the control of the Legislature. Every one may drive a lawful conveyance over the rails; the rails, &c., are, while on the highway, dedicated to the public for all whom the laws may allow to travel over them.

The right of the defendants to use it on giving compensation is unquestionable. Franchises may be taken under the power of eminent domain for the public use. The plaintiffs had wilfully obstructed all efforts to agree on compensation, and the security was ample. The Act of 1860 does not require compensation to be made before using the rails. The Legislature might have authorized the use without compensation.

Mr. John E. Burrill, in behalf of the plaintiffs, urged on the Court the importance of granting the relief asked for by them. He read affidavits of officers of the company, and cited the authorities bearing on the points of law involved. The Judge said he would take the papers, and render a decision at as early a day as possible.

The Case of the Swedish Sailors—Habeas Corpus—The State and Federal Courts—Their Jurisdiction.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 21.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In the case of S. P. Bangton and five other Swedish Seamen, to be Released on a writ of Habeas Corpus from the custody of the United States Marshal.—This case has already created considerable excitement in this City. All the facts and circumstances, so far as they have been divulged, were published in our columns last week when the case was before the Hon. Judge Betts. After a full and long argument, the Court (Judge Betts) then decided that the petitioners were "not entitled by law to sue out and enforce the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that the motion for the issuing of said writ, as prayed for, was therefore denied."

This was on Thursday last. The six Swedish seamen in Eldridge-street Jail were the next day advised by their counsel, Messrs. James & Dunphy, that something further could be done. Accordingly application was made to Judge Cardozo, of the Common Pleas, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, and made returnable on Monday last. Judge BRADY was the Presiding Judge on Monday, and when the case was presented to him he said he was sitting in Judge Cardozo's place for one day, and would not interfere with his business. It was therefore adjourned to yesterday, when the case came on for argument.

The return of U. S. Marshal Murray was read, in which it was stated, with the usual formality, that he held the Swedish seamen by virtue of the United States authorities. He refused to produce the prisoners.

Mr. James, counsel for the prisoners, said he insisted on their being produced. There was no good reason why they should not be in Court. He thought it would not be proper to proceed without them.

Mr. Da Costa, counsel for the Swedish and Norwegian Consul, residing in this City, insisted that on the face of the return there was shown a want of authority as to the Common Pleas Court.

Mr. Phelps said he appeared in behalf of the United States Marshal. His client had made a return to the writ under the advice of his counsel. He had not produced the bodies of the men, because he had been advised it was not in accordance with the law and the treaties between this country and Sweden.

Judge CARDOZO said that since the decision in the Metzger case, he thought there was no doubt. The prisoners should be produced in Court.

Mr. Da Costa suggested that they be sent for; they were in Ludlow-street Jail; but they could not be taken out of the country for the next two weeks.

Mr. James said if that were so, he had no objection to waive the bringing of them into Court. He did not wish to be captious.

Mr. Da Costa—Neither does the counsel or the Marshal wish to be captious. All we wish is to have the law fairly and squarely administered.

After some further discussion it was decided that the counsel for the prisoners would demur to the return made by the official, and Mr. James thereupon proceeded to argue the points of law involved. The argument was the same as that made by him last week before Judge BETTS, and already published. Hence we omit it.

DEFENCE OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT.

In reply to the argument of Mr. James, Mr. Da Costa said the counsel was mistaken in intimating that the Swedish Consul wished to defy the authority of this Court. The position held by them was that no State court had jurisdiction in cases where foreign Consuls were concerned, in support of which he cited the case of Vallerino *vs.* Thompson, reported in 3d Selden. They merely hoped that they would not be obliged to demand of the Executive of the United States that these parties be given up in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty; but if such a necessity should arise, it could not be said that they had not appeared in the State Court and presented their objections to its jurisdiction. Mr. Da Costa said he did not appear as counsel for the Swedish Consul, but only as *amicus curiæ*. The petition on which this *habeas corpus* was granted he held to be defective in three particulars, either of which was fatal to it. First, it did not state that it had been filed; second, it did not state the place of the prisoner's confinement; and third, a copy of the consular certificate on which the parties were committed was not attached to the petition. Each and all of these things are specially required by statute.

Counsel then went into the merits of the case, presenting substantially the same points argued before Judge Betts, and previously reported in the TIMES. He maintained that the case had already been adjudicated by that Judge.

In conclusion, he said there appeared to be an anxious desire and an unnecessary haste to bring the State and the United States Courts in conflict, which was entirely uncalled for and not demanded for the protection of the rights of the prisoners. If any wrong had been done them, they had their remedy in the United States Courts, which were amply able to protect them without resort to the State Courts. Were this movement to succeed, no foreign Government would ever make a treaty with the United States, as the decisions of its Courts were liable at any time to be overruled by State tribunals.

Mr. James briefly rejoined, and denied that the case had been adjudicated by Judge Betts, or any other United States Judge. The prisoners were held merely on the adjudication of the Swedish Consul. Had they been imprisoned on any regular process issuing from a United States Court, he would admit that the gentleman's argument would be sound, and this Court would have no jurisdiction; but this was not the fact.

After some further informal discussion, it was stipulated by Mr. Da Costa, on behalf of the Swedish Consul, that no demand should be made on the United States Marshal for the surrender of the prisoners until after the decision of the Court should be rendered, which Judge CORDOZO intimated would be at an early day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 25.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the certiorari of Henry Borman, &c.; certiorari not allowed. Philip C. Fritz *vs.* John Ferguson; motion for receiver granted.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 10 A. M. for *ex parte* business. Calendar will be called at 12 o'clock.—Nos. 18, 32, 33, 41, 52, 53, 54, 62, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 98, 101, 104, 108, 109, 112, 114. The general call commences at No. 115.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The calendar for to-day appears to have been arranged with a view to compel the Court and the District-Attorney to more than make up for the lost time of yesterday. It contains twenty-seven cases. The City Prison is kept filled. As fast as its inmates can be sent to the State Prison or Penitentiary it is occupied by other candidates for similar favors, and there is crime enough to keep both the Court and the Grand Jury busy to the end of the present month and all through October. Judge RUSSEL and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford have worked admirably so far, the present term, and if it continues to the end of the month they will be able only to keep up with the criminal pressure of the time. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Henry Smith, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Charles Munday, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* John Frankl, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Thomas Hyman, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Louis Levy, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Charles Le Rux, assault and battery.
The People *vs.* John Farley, assault and battery.
The People *vs.* John Martinez, larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Gustave Kuhuert, carrying concealed weapon.
The People *vs.* John Devlin, carrying concealed weapon.
The People *vs.* John O'Keefe, robbery.
The People *vs.* Patrick Connors, robbery.
The People *vs.* James McNulty, robbery.
The People *vs.* Thomas Lynch, burglary.
The People *vs.* John Williams, burglary.
The People *vs.* Henry C. Montfort, burglary.
The People *vs.* John Williams, burglary.
The People *vs.* Joshua Carr, burglary.
The People *vs.* James Moran, burglary.
The People *vs.* James O'Brien, burglary.
The People *vs.* Antonio Martinez, burglary.
The People *vs.* Antonio Martinez, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* August Herman, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Julia Brown, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Stuhmer, disorderly house.
The People *vs.* John Conlin, disorderly house.
The People *vs.* Frederick Duquette, grand larceny.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A COMPROMISE.

At a former session of the Court, a defendant named Harris Sweetman, was charged with an assault and held to bail at the Special Sessions for trial. The defendant put his name to the election paper and also to the bond, waving a trial by jury. The Court at a former session held that the consent having been given in writing to waive a jury trial the defendant must be tried in the Court of Special Sessions, but granted him an adjournment for a week. When the case came up yesterday counsel read an affidavit setting forth the facts that, when brought before the Police Justice the defendant did demand a jury trial, and supposing that they understood him, he signed all the papers that were put before him, believing that no injustice would be done him by a magistrate.

The Court, after hearing the motion, the affidavit and arguments of counsel, ordered that the affidavit be taken to the magistrate to see if he remembered anything about it. Thus the case remains for the present.

WHAT IS A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Anna Beach was charged with keeping a disorderly house in Amity-street, and the time specified is the 17th of September. As there are, according to the reports of the Police, a thousand houses of the same kind in the city, and the defendant having obtained a verdict of acquittal, the case assumes some importance. The defendant lives at the corner of Amity and Wooster-streets. On the Wooster-street side there are several houses of the same character, but of the Amity-street side the police have not a word to say. No neighbors complained of the house, no fights, but the one which occasioned the arrest ever took place there, yet it was undoubtedly a house of bad repute, and, as Mr. Howe, counsel for the defendant, said, it was what Judge Daily had characterized as a "necessary evil," but was properly and quietly managed. The complainant was Officer Geo. H. Kempt, of the Fifteenth Precinct. He said: I know No. — Amity-street; the occupant is Anna Beach, the prisoner; she lives there, and has lived there a number of years; I know she has lived there four years from what I have heard; it has been kept as an assignation house, and has been frequented by women of the lowest repute; have seen these women enter at all times of the night and up to 12, 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, with different men; never saw any one drunk on the premises; never heard quarreling; on this occasion a man and woman, I was told, went in the house; he paid money; a strange bed-fellow that he had not seen or spoken to and that he disliked was thrust on him; he declined to stop there that night and demanded his money back, when they wouldn't give it and they tumbled him down stairs; he raised, I suppose, the cry of "watch" and "murder" that brought us there.

Court—You were told this?

Witness—Yes.

Court—You don't know but the fall you heard was the fall of the landlady in a fit? (Laughter.)

Witness—No; this was in the night time; I never made any arrests there; or had cause for making arrests previous to this night; never heard any of the neighbors complain; it isn't a respectable neighborhood adjoining in Wooster-street; I can't say anything about Amity; there was no cause for complaint against this house except this night; Josephene Adams is the only woman that I know by name that goes to that house that I have arrested; others that I know by sight I have arrested.

Officer Albert Dennis said he knew No. — Amity street to be a house of assignation; he did not know that Anna Beach was the landlady but she appeared to have all the say in the house; the neighbors never complained of it, and he never was called in to make an arrest. Officers Holt, O'Riley and Linden gave testimony to the effect that no quarrels had ever been heard in the house; no thieves were seen to go into it; it was not a nuisance to the neighborhood or the passers by, and that the neighbors had never complained of it. Mr. Howe admitted that it might be a house of assignation, but denied that it was, according to law, a disorderly house, and declined to go into a defense until he heard the ruling of the Court.

Justice DOWLING, in dismissing the case, said he did not think there was sufficient to put the defendant on her trial, and acquitted her.

TILL TAPPERS.

George Rankin and George Williams, both young men of genteel appearance, were charged with "tapping" the till of Samuel F. Warren, of No. 83 Perry-street. The loss of from eight to twenty dollars was testified to by complainant. Sergeant Webb said he watched the prisoners for over half an hour patrolling the street. He knew them to be pickpockets, but now they had turned their attention to the stores. Finally, after long watching, Rankin entered the store in question, and amused the little girl in charge by asking her if a Mr. Tompkins lived near by. When her attention was called from him, he leaned over the counter, drew out the till, took out the contents and thrust the stamps in his pocket. All this the Sergeant saw from the other side of the street, when he not only arrested the one that was keeping watch outside, but the other thief as he was coming out of the store. Both were convicted, sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50 each.

CARRYING A SWORD-CANE.

A sword-cane, according to law, is a deadly weapon. Irene Miller, a German, and a resident of Flatbush, pleaded guilty to carrying a weapon of this kind, but of peculiar construction. By giving the cane a shake a six-inch dirk knife sprang promptly out. His excuse was that he had got it in payment of a debt, and was taking it home when arrested, and was ignorant that so doing was a violation of the law. On his plea of guilty he was fined $50 and sent for three months to the Penitentiary. Shortly after the Court reconsidered the decision and took the three months off.

A RUN OVER CASE.

Jacob Lutz, driver of a baker's wagon, was charged with running over Rose Ann Meegan. Witness said the prisoner was driving at a pretty good speed, and as she was crossing at Cortlandt-street and Broadway, she beckoned to him to stop and give her a chance to cross. Instead of stopping he drove over her; then rode on until stopped by a policeman.

Counsel—If the Court please it was an accident; the the prisoner is short-sighted.

Court—If he can't get his eyes open at 7 in the morning, he had better not drive a cart. We fine him $25.

Counsel—That's an eye opener.

Court—It will learn him to keep his eyes open.

A POLITICAL DIFFERENCE.

Wm. McMannus was charged with inflicting a serious but not dangerous assault on Samuel Seward. The contestants live in Yorkville. Complainant is an out-and-out Radical; defendant goes as far the other way as a Democrat. Seward was in a house at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Third-avenue with friends, when McMannus came in and called him a "Black Republican," &c., and struck him. On his cross-examination complainant denied that he had been drinking; that he said the President was a traitor and should be hung, or that he was excited. After he was struck he went and got Officer Brown to arrest defendant but he would not do it. He, however, accompanied complainant to the house of Mr. Hess, when a second assault was committed before the officer. After committing the assault McManus escaped through the back door.

Nicholas Hess said: Seward came into my house and commenced talking politics; he asked me if I would support Fenton; I said no, I couldn't go against my politics. Mr. De Camp went out, and McMannus and another man came in, and I understood Seward to say, "There is a Johnson man." McMannus said, "You are a Black Republican ——." He replied, "You are a loafer." Then McMannus knocked him down, and Seward, on getting up, ran out for an officer. When Seward and the officer came back he got another shove, and then McMannus got away out in the yard.

Several other witnesses were examined, but the above facts were not contradicted. McMannus was found guilty of the double assault, fined $50, and sent to the City Prison for ten days.

MINOR ITEMS.

David Brown, for stealing a watch and chain, got six months and $50 fine....Mary J. Fery, robbing furnished rooms where she had been boarding, four months....John Jackson, the mate of a ship, stealing six pairs of socks belonging to the cargo, one month and $50 fine....Henry Kitchen, stealing a volume of Shakespeare, two months in the Penitentiary....Edward Powers, for taking a pair of shoes, one year in the House of Refuge....Hannah Driscoll a dishonest domestic for stealing a dress; six months in the Penitentiary....Catharine Smith, another dishonest domestic; Penitentiary three months....Anna De Baum, another dishonest servant girl who, after being two days with her mistress, stole two silk dresses and disappeared; Penitentiary three months....Jeremiah Calden, convicted of beating his father; Penitentiary six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 25, 1866.

$17,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111⅛	20	Quicksilver	53
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	108⅞	100	do	52¾
70,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	108⅞	300	do	52⅞
20,000	do....2d call	108⅞	100	do....2d call	52⅞
30,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C.	98⅞	600	Spruce Hill C	4½
20,000	do....2d call	98⅞	200	Union Nav. Co	106⅞
2,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s.R.	99	100	do	106⅞
4,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s.		100	Rutland Marble	30
	First Ser.	105⅞	100	Mar. Min. Co	14¼
30,000	do	106	500	do	14
1,500	do....2d Ser.	105⅞	100	do....2d call	14¼
60,000	do	106	1900	Mariposa Pr	32⅝
500	do....3d Ser.	106	100	do....b10	32⅝
6,000	do	105⅞	100	do	32½
3,000	do....2d call	105⅞	100	do....2d call	32⅝
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	108¼	200	At. Mail St. C	117
			200	Bos. Water P	3¼
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	98	700	do....b30	35
			100	do..2d call.s30	34⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72⅝	200	do	34⅝
1,000	do	72⅝	100	Pac. M. S. Co	219½
1,000	do....2d call	72⅝	150	N. Y. Central	107⅝
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s	83⅞	63	do	107⅝
12,000	N. Car. do....x-c.	65	200	do....s10	107⅝
5,000	Louisiana 6s	99	100	do..2d call. s60	105⅞
20,000	Missouri 6s	79	200	Erie R	75⅝
3,900	Cal. 7s	116⅝	200	do....s30	74⅞
160,000	O. & M. Cer.	29	100	do....s30	74
10,000	do....s30	29	55	do	75⅝
20,000	do....b30	29	100	do....2d call	75⅝
1,000	C.,Bur.& Q.8s,1st	110½	300	Erie R. P	79½
6,000	Alt.&T.H.2d P.	82⅝	100	Hud. R. R....b10	121⅝
2,000	do....2d call	82⅝	50	Long Island R	60
10,000	To.& W.2d M.	81	20	Stonington R	111
1,000	Cl.& Pitts. 3d M.	92	2000	Reading R	116⅝
1,000	Peninsula 1st M.	80	100	do	116⅝
3,000	Mor.&Essex 1st.	95⅞	200	do....2d call	116⅝
10	Bank of America	139	100	Mich. Cen. R	112⅝
5	do	138	600	Mich. S. & N. I	84⅝
10	Ocean Bank	104½	100	Ill. Central R	121⅝
20	Cen. N. Bank	114	100	do	121⅝
20	Ninth Nat. Bank	113	200	Chi. & N. W	36
15	Fourth National	106⅝	100	do	36⅝
5	do	106	300	Chi. & N. W. P	68
10	do	106⅝	500	do	68⅝
100	Canton Co	54½	400	do	68⅝
100	do	54⅞	1300	Cleve. & Tol	121½
50	Cum. Coal P	52	100	do	121⅝
100	do	52⅞	200	do....2d call	121⅝
300	do	52⅞	300	Chic. & R. I	112
300	do	53	100	Tol., W. & W.	45
100	West. U. Tel.	57	400	Tol., W. & W. P	73
8	do	56⅝	13	New-Jersey C	129
500	do....2d call	57	100	Alt. & T.H....b30	37
150	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	99	300	Mar. & C. 1st P..b30	40
			100	M.& C. 2d P.	20½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81 C.	111⅞	100	N. Y. Cen	107⅝
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62	111⅞	300	Erie R	75⅝
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	108⅞	200	Reading R....s30	116⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s,....x-c	73⅞	500	do	116⅝
1,000	O. & M. Cer.	29	2000	do	116⅞
50	Cum. Coal P	51¼	100	Mich. Cen. R	112⅝
100	do	52⅞	500	M. S. & N. I	85
100	do	52⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. P	68⅝
100	West. U. Tel	57	400	Cleve. & Tol	122
100	Quick. Min. Co	52⅝	100	P. F. W. & C	106⅝
100	Mariposa Pref	33	300	M. & C. 1st P..b30	40

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	111⅞	10	Pac. M. St. Co	219
1,000	do	111¼	100	N. Y. Cen	107⅝
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65.	108⅞	100	Erie Railroad	75⅝
3,500	U. S.5s,10-40s C.	99	100	Mar.& C. 1st P..s30	39
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Hud. Riv. R	120
	First Ser.	106	600	do....2d call	121⅝
45,000	Tenn. St. 6s N.	72⅝	500	Reading R	116⅝
6,000	Tenn. 6s '90	95½	100	Chi. & N.W.P	68⅝
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		100	do....2d call	68⅝
	Pacific R.	79	600	Cleve. & Tol	122⅝
5,000	Gt. W.R. 2d M.'93	74	200	Chic. & R. I. R	111½
300	Cum. Coal. P	53	100	do	112
100	do	52⅞	200	Tol., Wab. & W	45
36	West. U. Tel.	56⅝	100	P.,Ft.W. & C	106⅝
100	Mariposa Pref	34⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$[illegible],000	Am. Gold	144⅝	[illegible]	Boston W. P	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cum. Coal	[illegible]	100	do....b30	[illegible]
600	do	[illegible]	200	do....s30	34⅞
100	do	[illegible]	200	West. U. Tel	57
200	do....b3	52⅝	100	do	57⅛
200	do	[illegible]	200	Rutland Mar	30
100	Quick. Min. Co....s3	52⅝	200	Erie Railroad....b3	75⅝
200	do	[illegible]	100	do....s3	[illegible]
100	do....b30	[illegible]	300	M. So. & N. I....c	84⅝
200	do....s30	52⅝	100	do....b3	84⅝
1100	Mar. Pref....b3	32⅝	100	do....s10	84⅝
200	do	33	100	do....b3	84⅝
200	do	32⅝	200	Clev. & Tol	121⅝
600	do	32⅝	200	do	121⅝
300	do	[illegible]	200	Chic., R. I. & P....b3	111⅝
500	do....s3	32⅝	100	Chic. & N. W....b3	36
200	do....b10	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
300	do....c	32⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. P	68
600	do	[illegible]	300	do	68⅝
200	do....b30	32⅝	150	P., F. W. & C....s3	106⅝
200	Spruce Hill C	4⅝	100	do	106⅝
100	do....b10	4⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	29	100	N. Y. Cen....s3	107⅝
10,000	do....s30	28⅝	400	Erie R	75⅝
100	Boston W. P....b15	34⅝	500	do....s3	75⅝
100	do	34⅝	300	do....c	75⅝
100	Rutland Mar	29⅝	200	do....c	75⅝
100	Quicksilver....s3	52⅝	100	do....s10	75⅝
100	do....b5	52⅝	200	Reading R....b10	116⅝
100	Min. Min. Co	14⅝	200	do	116⅝
200	Mar. Pref	32⅝	1200	do	116⅝
400	do	32⅝	200	do....s6	116⅝
100	do....s15	32⅝	300	Mich. S. & N. I	84⅝
200	do....c	32⅝	100	do....s15	84⅝
100	do....b30	32⅝	100	do....b10	84⅝
800	do....b3	32⅝	300	Clev. & P. R	87⅝
600	do....c	32⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol	121⅝
200	do....b10	32⅝	100	Chic., R. I. & P	111⅝
100	Spruce H. C	4⅝	100	do....b10	111⅝
400	do	4⅝	100	Chic. & N. W....b3	36⅝
200	do....s10	4	100	do....s10	36
300	do....b3	4⅝	200	Chic. & W.N. Pr	68⅝
300	West. U. Tel....s3	57	200	P., Ft. W. & C	106⅝
100	Hud. R. R....b3	121⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Rutland Mar	29⅝	200	Reading R....s3	116⅝
100	Cumb. Coal....b10	52⅝	1200	do	116⅝
200	do	52⅝	800	do....b3	116⅝
100	do....s15	52⅝	200	do....b3	116⅝
200	do....b3	52⅝	1200	Clev. & Pitts R	87⅝
200	Spruce H. C....b3	4⅝	200	Chic. & R. Is	111⅝
100	Mariposa Min	14⅝	300	Chi. & N. W	36
100	do....s30	14⅝	100	do....s30	35⅝
600	Mar. Pref	32⅝	200	do....b10	36
200	New-York C	107⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. P	68⅝
100	West. U. Tel....b3	56⅝	100	do....b30	68⅝
60	do	56⅝	400	do....b3	68⅝
100	Erie R....b3	75⅝	100	P., F. W. & C....s3	106⅝
300	M. S. & N. I. R	84⅝	100	Chic. & Gr. E. R	48
100	do....b15	85			

TUESDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The advance in Exchange on London to 108 ⅌ cent. was not maintained for the Boston steamer mail to-day, and the market left off dull at 107¾@107⅞ ⅌ cent. The rise yesterday turns out to have been partly speculative, and the regular trade to-day were indisposed to buy with any sort of freedom, especially as Gold was made higher by Monday's stir in Exchange. The Gold Room also lost its firmness, and the closing sales were barely equal to last night's quotation. The Customs demand for Gold, however, continues active, and against this nothing is coming out of the Treasury Office, nor is there any present likelihood of disbursements before the first of November.

There is nothing new to report of the Money market. The Associated Banks of this City to-day received their interest at the rate of 24 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum on the $12,500,000 Treasury Deposits called in for this date. The Certificates were stamped as interest paid in full, but the Legal Tender Notes were not drawn out of the Treasury, as it will suit the convenience of the Clearing House better to make the daily settlements in $5,000 and $10,000 Certificates payable to order, than in Greenback Notes payable to bearer, and many of them of small denomination. The Treasury Certificates are made payable on instant demand, free of interest and of notice, in Greenbacks.

The Public Funds of the United States were steady on the 5-20s of 1862 at 111¼@⅜, and firm on the 1865s at 108¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. There was also a good request for the 7.30 Currency Loans at 105⅞@106 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange there was a firm market on most of the Railways, and a fair degree of activity, notwithstanding the absence from the Street of the leading Brokers, to witness the inauguration of the Jerome Race Course at Fordham. The most buoyant Stocks were Toledo, which sold up to 123¼ ⅌ cent., and Reading, in large demand at 106¼@⅜@½ ⅌ cent., both here and in Philadelphia. There was a stronger feeling also in New-York Central and the Northwest Stocks, while Erie Shares were comparatively steady.

On the Miscellaneous Shares the new movement in Cumberland, noticed yesterday, was strongly supported; sales as high as 53 ⅌ cent. The Mariposa Preference shares reacted to 32½ ⅌ cent. on some realizations, Saturday and yesterday, at about 35@34 ⅌ cent. Further telegraphic reports from the mines of the Company are to the effect that the new process has been tested with marked success on the refuse or "tailings" of the quartz ores—that is, after they had been once worked. The Quicksilver Shares and Western Union Telegraph are steady. Rutland Marble 30, and Union Navigation up to 106¼ ⅌ cent.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon. The market was firm on the Funds of the United States, steady on the Miscellaneous Shares and Border State Bonds, and generally firm on the Railways.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅞	99	Northwest	35⅞	36¼
U. S. 5-20s	110⅞	111⅝	N. West Pref	67⅞	68⅛
U. S. 7.30s	105⅝	106	Rock Island	111⅞	111⅞
N. Y. Central	107⅝	107⅝	Fort Wayne	106⅞	106⅝
Erie	75⅞	75⅝	Cumb'land Coal	52⅝	52⅝
Hudson	121⅝	121⅝	Quicksilver	52	52⅝
Reading	116⅝	116⅝	W. U. Telegraph	57	56⅝
Mich. Southern	84⅝	85	Mariposa Pref	34⅞	32¾
Illinois Central	121½	121⅝	Ohio Certificates	29⅞	29¼
Pittsburgh	87	87⅝	American Gold	144⅝	144⅝
Tennessee 6s	72⅝	72⅝	Bills on London	108	107⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120¼	Bank of N. America	110
Union	115	Irving	103
America	138	Metropolitan	127
Phœnix	104	Market	110¾
Butchers & Drovers	120	Shoe and Leather	110
Merch'ts Exchange	112	Continental	104
Seventh Ward	108	St. Nicholas	104
State of New York	110¼	Park	148
Commerce	116	Manuf's & Merchants	104
American Exchange	117½	Central National	113
Pacific	160	Fourth National	106
Chatham	135		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con.'76	106⅝	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	107	Gt. Western, 2d M. '88	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	99	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98½
Buff. N.Y.& E.1stM.'77	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, S. F.1885	102½	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort.	100½
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102½
Harlem 3d mort '68	100	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	102½
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s.'82	112½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	96½
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	94	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	104	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Alton & T.H. 1st M.	91	Miss. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M.	61
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	81	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Joliet & Chi. 1st m.	101
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,661,011 32; including for Customs, $427,000; Gold. Notes, $237,000. Payments, $957,248 66. Balance, $96,312,613 19.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,335,610.

The Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent occasion for making some inquiries into the condition of this road led to an application at the office of the Company for a copy of the printed report of 1865. The applicant was respectfully informed that no such report was made. Fortunately, a very wise provision of law compels dignified officials once in each year to open their official mouths.

These utterances are not always the clearest, as in the case at hand; but being all that are to be had, we must make the best of them.

On the 29th day of December, 1865, the Treasurer and Superintendent made oath to the following statement of the operations of the Company for the year ending Sept. 30:

Total receipts from all sources		$4,326,800 45
Payments — Transportation expenses	$3,176,612 55	
Roadway grading, &c.	281,100 00	
Interest	537,613 00	
Dividends, 8 ⅌ cent.	329,405 25	
Cash on hand	2,069 52	—4,326,800 45

By this showing, $3,457,712 45, or 79.91-100 per cent. were sunk in the ordinary running expenses of the road, leaving only 20.9-100 per cent. for the payment of the interest on its bonded debt, the contribution to its sinking fund, and dividends.

Of these, it does not appear that any contribution whatever was made to its sinking fund, or that any provision is being made for the redemption of its bonds—some of which will mature in 1867—beyond the [illegible] by decreasing the probability of dividends beyond 7 per cent.

A road running through the most populous portion of the country, and crowded with business to its utmost capacity may be well managed, and yet, save for its owners and creditors in years of unusual commercial activity, only $820,050 93 out of $4,326,800 45. I say this is possible; but the possibility demands some sustaining evidence before it can ever acquire the force and value of credibility. It certainly is eminently reasonable that stockholders should be informed why it is that their road, on a business of such magnitude, has escaped the dishonor of passing its dividends by a sum so small as $2,069 52.

Such information, however, is not vouchsafed them. On the contrary, if this report is to be credited, they have not so escaped by any virtue in the management of the road. It appears that though 8 per cent. has been declared and paid on a portion of the stock, only 5.28-100 has been actually earned.

The capital stock, by the sworn statement, was at the commencement of the year, $6,218,041 89, 8 per cent. on which would be $497,443 35, or $168,038 10 more than the amount actually paid in the two dividends of 1865, and $165,968 58 more than remained of the actual earnings of the year after the payment of the current expenses and the interest on the outstanding bonds.

What has become of the $2,100,400 of capital stock *upon which no dividend whatever was paid*, and upon which none could be paid for want of funds, if 8 ⅌ cent. were paid on the balance? Who were the benevolent individuals, while owners of more than one-third the entire capital of the Company, were willing to forego the 5¼ ⅌ cent. dividend *due them*—which was all that the report shows to have been actually earned—in order that the balance of the shareholders might receive 8 ⅌ cent.? What advantage to individuals could be foreseen so great as to compensate for so large a loss; or what facts, if any, were there which it was desirable to conceal under the cloak of an 8 ⅌ cent. dividend on two-thirds the capital of the Company only?

Is there an accumulation of indebtedness for unpaid dividends in favor of the owners of this large amount of stock, going on at the rate of $200,000 per annum, eventually to ripen into a claim against the Company sufficiently formidable to destroy its credit and render an entire suspension of dividends and a fall of the stock to a par with Erie unavoidable?

In such an event who will be first apprised of the approaching catastrophe, and reap the benefit of it?

By this report the conclusion stands unexplained and inevitable that since 1861 $1,600,000 of the bonds of the Hudson River Railroad have passed out of existence, and the interest thereon ceased, and over $2,000,000 been added to its capital stock, *upon which no dividend is paid or earned.*

If any explanation of this can be given, to that explanation the stockholders are entitled. They have a right to know whether they are receiving dividends in the face of an annually increasing debt, *and why.* They have a right to some report which will show them in detail where all the earnings have gone except the trifling sum of $331,474 77.

In the language of the Street, this is denominated a "*close corporation,*" and is said to be managed by and for the sole benefit of a few individuals, who do not choose to disclose their movements, and without reference to the interests or wishes of outside stockholders; but this is no answer to the manifest right of even the smallest stockholder to know all the internal workings of the Company, by means of a regular, full, impartial and intelligible report of its affairs.

A STOCKHOLDER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) CITY WATERLOAN.

8 PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR BONDS.

Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July.

AMOUNT OF LOAN $366,600.

A limited amount of these Bonds may be had at 90 per cent. by applying to

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
Bankers,
No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 14,046 bbls. Flour, 2,700 bushels Wheat, 101,154 bushels Corn, 7,705 bushels Barley, 605 bushels Oats, 12 pkgs. Cut Meats, 50 pkgs. Beef, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, including Pots at $9 25@$9 50, and Pearls at $11 50@$12 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in request and steady. Java at 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 11,962 bags; sales, 8,856 bags. Stock of all kinds of Coffee on hand to-day, 100,800 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, Rio, 42,600 bags; Java, 3,629 bags; Ceylon, 19,212 bags; Maracaibo, 12,752 bags; Laguayra, 16,591 bags; St. Domingo, 118 bags, and of other descriptions, 5,898 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore, bags	5,800
New-York, bags	42,600
Grand total, bags	48,400

COTTON—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Middlings, 39c.@40c., closing at 37c.@39c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 3,600 bales, against receipts of 1,323 bales. In his circular for the *China*, Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton, from Sept. 1 to latest mail dates:

	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports in the United States....bales	12,000	35,000
Export to Great Britain	14,500	12,000
Export to France	5,500	3,000
Export to other Foreign Ports	1,000	
Total Exports	21,000	15,000
Stock on hand	250,000	275,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports....bales	6,000	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,500	4,000
Exports to France	3,000	1,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	1,000	
Total Exports	12,500	5,000

Prices of Cotton in New-York, Sept. 25.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	30	30	31	32
Good Ordinary	32	32	33	34
Low Middling	34½	34½	35½	37
Middling	37	37	38	39½
Strict Middling	38½	38½	39	40
Good Middling	40	40	41	42
Middling Fair	42	42	44	45

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	20,080
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	457,383
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Sept. 1	20,982
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	307,921
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 22½c.; Dwight A, 20c.; Live Oak, 14½c. Bleached Shirtings—Tuscarora, 36c.; Tip Top, 32½c.; Greene Manufacturing Company, 23c. Prints—Cocheco, 20½c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; Amoskeag, 18c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyer's I. X. L., prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L., Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L., Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co. Bryon and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 6, $10; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 46c.; Pemberton C, 33c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 23c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 26c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held at a further advance of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl., which has tended to check operations, and a less extensive business has been the result. Sales since our last, 15,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 65@$9 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 85@$12 50, chiefly at $7 90@$10 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$12 25 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 65	@$9 90
Extra State	7 85	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 50	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 25	@12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 30	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50	@16 50

Southern Flour is less active but advancing. Sales since our last 850 bbls., in lots, at $11 85@$13 25 for poor to good, and $13 30@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine, at $5 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 25@$4 50 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 75@$4 85 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up again 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, on a sparingly-supplied market. The demand has been moderate, chiefly for milling. Sales since our last 26,500 bushels, including new White Michigan at $3 10@$3 15; mixed Milwaukee Club, $2 15; common old to fair new Chicago Spring, $2 10@$2 38½; and amber State, $2 90 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less urgently inquired for at quite irregular prices, the market finally closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last add up 151,000 bushels at 87c.@87½c. for unsound, 88c.@89c.; closing at 88c. afloat and 90c. in store for sound Mixed Western, 92½c.@93c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in active demand and higher, including Chicago at 47c.@52c., Milwaukee at 51c.@55c., Iowa at 55c.@56c., State at 57c.@59c., ⅌ bushel. Sales, 107,000 bushels. Rye is in good request and firmer, including Western at 95c.@96c., ⅌ bushel. Sales, 9,000 bushels. Barley has been in good demand; 31,000 bushels changed hands at $1 25@$1 34½ for new State and $1 35 for old Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Malt.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at $1@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 35@$1 50 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at steady prices, including American new at 40c.@55c.; old at 10c.@45c.; also foreign at 50c.@60. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in demand at uniform prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in rather better request and steady, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light, Cropped, good, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@[illegible]; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@57½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 87½; Resin at $4 12½@$9 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87½@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 77@$1 80 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, SEPT. 24.—The market since our last has been very quiet, and the only sales have been 195 bbls. Sperm at $2 60 ⅌ gallon, and 170 bbls. Humpback on private terms—both lots for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1, to Sept. 24, 1866	27,716	57,728	633,994
Same time last year	27,800	68,482	510,500
Exports for week ending Sept. 24, 1866	30		
Previously	4,754	367	392,400
From Jan. 1 to date	4,784	367	392,400

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request and steady to-day, at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude, 42c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@58c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* of yesterday says: "The market for this fabric has not responded to the advance in cotton, the margin between the gray cloths and prints, after paying selling expenses, cost of printing, &c., being so nearly even that printers have refused to go on at prices current at our last report, and the market has been at a complete stand, holders generally being firm during most of the week, but closing with some little weakness in some quarters. We quote Standards 13½c.@13½c., with no sales transpired."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively quiet and depressed to-day. Sales since our last, 6,300 bbls., in lots, at $32 80@$33 for new Mess, closing at $32 80 cash, $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $29 75@$30 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls., for forward delivery, including October and November, buyers' option, part at $33 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@20c. for Hams; sales 425 pkgs. Bacon has been inactive, at 15¾c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c. for short rib, ⅌ lb. Lard continues unchanged; sales since our last, 460 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in rather more request at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 535 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in moderate demand at 33c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy. do., and 17c.@32c. for Western. Cheese continues quiet at 5c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17½@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16 @17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16 @17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	5 @ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	10 @15

CHEESE.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ⅌ lb	41 @43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	41 @42
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	37 @38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb	42 @43
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	37 @38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	38 @40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	36 @37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	32 @34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb	30 @32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40 @55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	38 @55
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	30 @32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	23 @25
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	23 @25
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	22 @22
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb	20 @22
Western States—firkins, common, ⅌ lb	17 @19

RICE—Has been quite dull, including Rangoon at $9 25@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in rather more demand, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 40@$3.70, and Timothy, $3@$3 62½c. ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in fair request, including Castile at 18½c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady in prices, including Honduras *Deer*, 55c.@60c.; San Juan 50c.; Bolivar, 40c.@41c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 55c.@57½c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Tampico *Goat*, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42c.@44c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 1,013 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 425 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request and heavy at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART have reduced their prices ½c. ⅌ lb. on ground and ¼c. ⅌ lb. on other kinds, quoting to-day thus: Crushed and Granulated, 16½c.; Ground, 16c.; White A, 15½c.; Yellow C, 14⅞, cash, ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 57,000 lbs. at 15½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 118,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in request and firm, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ⅌ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ⅌ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ⅌ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. ⅌ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 19; extra fine to finest, $1 12@$1 25 ⅌ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ⅌ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 70 ⅌ lb. Orange Peco—Common to fine, 75c.@$1 15 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and nominal to-day.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. For Glasgow there were taken 400 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 2s. For other ports, nothing really new.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARVIN'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
ARE UNEQUALED.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES
No. 265 Broadway, New-York,
No. 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SAXON COLOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
Chartered by the State of New-York,
OFFICE, NO. 89 FULTON-ST.,
Manufacturers of FINE COLORS,
VERMILIONS,
GREENS,
BLUES,
YELLOWS,
in the various shades and qualities.
Buyers are invited to obtain samples and quotations.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

FOR PARALYTIC CHILDREN—BUY COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FAST SLOOP YACHT *White Wing*, of the New-York Yacht Squadron, 53 tons, in perfect order, ready for immediate cruising. Apply to Capt. ACKER, Yacht Club House, Hoboken.

TO TEACH CHILDREN TO WALK, buy COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

A MACHINE FOR MILKING COWS—Manufactured and sold by the American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY
DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

CARDING AND KNITTING MACHINERY.—For sale, an entire lot, consisting of 4 sets of cards, jacks, and knitting-frames, with other machinery necessary for the business; the above is all of the latest improved make by the best builders, and in good condition. Address or apply to JOSEPH TAYLOR, No. 616 Grand-st., New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 180. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.
Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:
Jno. Auchincloss.
Chas. G. Barrett.
Wm. R. Bliss.
John S. Boyd.
J. H. Burton.
Benj. F. Butler.
L. B. Cannon.
Watson E. Case.
John R. Cecil.
Nath. Chater.
Kenny Couillard.
Jos. M. Cooper.
Hon. W. E. Dodge.
Henry Day.
Edmund Dwight.
Rev. T. Edwards.
George Gordon.
Parker Handy.
Oliver Harriman.
Enoch Ketcham.
Calvin E. Knox.
Legrand Lockwood.
Robert Schell.
Henry Shaw.
Wm. L. Skidmore.
John Sherwood.
Cyrus A. Smith.
G. M. Speir.
James Stokes.
Chas. N. Talbot.
Geo. P. Trigg.
A. S. Underhill.
H. C. Van Vorst.
Ralph Wells.
John C. Work.
Thos. S. Young.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY
Dean of Law Faculty.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N.Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
Examination for admission on SEPTEMBER 28 and 29. School opens MONDAY, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogues apply to
C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 19. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., opens Sept. 24. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Middlesex County, Conn.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 19.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the management of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA.
Residence No. 14 Waverly-place,
will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. BASSINI
writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."
For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,
With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments,
Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 267 Broadway.

MISS DEWEY
Will receive a few classes of ladies in History and English Literature this Winter. One class is especially designed for young ladies just leaving school. Particulars and subscription papers at Mr. JAS. MILLER'S bookstore, No. 522 Broadway.
Miss Dewey refers to her father, Rev. Dr. Dewey, Rev. Dr. Bellows, President Barnard, of Columbia College, Mr. William C. Bryant, Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, and Mr. George William Curtis.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT.
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six.
Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.
Address
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna,
Orange County,
New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MME. O. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—EXERCISES WILL be resumed in this institution, for the academic year 1866-67 on MONDAY, Oct. 1. Candidates for admission to the College, and to the School of Mines, will present themselves for examination on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28 and 29, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—PROF. TELLERING, NO. 907 Broadway, established 1852, will receive one or two young gentlemen as day scholars to teach them privately, more thorough, and in a shorter time than at any school the elementary and higher English branches, Latin, French, &c.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N.Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, Latin and music in this city, desires to obtain pupils in a school or private family. Satisfactory city references given. Address M. S. B., Station G.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

$40 TO $50, BOARD AND INSTRUCTION. Under 10, ten weeks. Piano $10. Reference to City patrons. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

MR. JULIUS EICHBERG WILL RECEIVE a few pupils in singing, harmony and violin. For terms apply to the music stores of Messrs. Pond & Co., Th. Firth, and Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 18th-st.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars of terms, &c., at bookstores or at the Institute.
The Hon. F. A. Conkling and Welcome R. Beebe, Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Robert Bonner, Charles Bliven, Theo. E. Tomlinson, George Mitchell, George Hoffman, Francis P. Sage, Daniel E. Delavan and 140 other well-known merchants and citizens are present patrons, whose names, with their sons, are in the new Catalogue and Circular.
N.B. Students for college, West Point or Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

HOME INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.
Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS
will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61, West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 22 East 25th-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A YOUNG LADY in a private family in this City, competent to teach French, German and music. Address, stating references, which must be unexceptionable, S., Box No. 6,824 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French, Latin and Drawing, wishes to obtain a few pupils, whom she would attend at their residences. For particulars address M. W., No. 52 Bedford-st., New-York.

A TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, possessing the best reference, wishes to form engagements with good schools and private pupils. Address Mr. A. C. F., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—TO INSTRUCT three young ladies; one who has had experience in teaching preferred. Address, stating terms and qualifications, Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address TEACHER, New-Lebanon Centre, N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the
SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,
and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.
We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
MERCADO & SEULLY.
Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, fourth night in America of Adelaide Ristori, in her great role of MARY STUART, supported by her eminent dramatic company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. PONGO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, ICE WITCH MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, O. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, &c.; Mesdames Cole, Cane, Henry, Lewis, Rosita, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES. Characters by the full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII and the SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW. EVENING at 7¾, OLD FOLKS AN HOME. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. CAMILE, AN HORRIBLE TALE. THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, and SOLON SHINGLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8, OPENING WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, A MIRACLE.

JEROME PARK.
Fordham, Westchester County.
THIS DAY, THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB. SECOND DAY'S RACING.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The New-York Weekly Times will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The Times will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the Weekly Times, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

2 copies for 10 weeks	$1
5 copies for 10 weeks	2
30 copies for 10 weeks	10
100 copies for 10 weeks	30

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
New-York Times, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.
New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago *Tribune* says of the corn crops: "A private telegram received on Saturday morning from Peru, Illinois, stated that the frost had exercised a very beneficial effect on the crop on the Illinois River 'bottom,' as it checked the growth of foliage and stalk, and hastened the ripening of the ear. In our opinion the crop has not received any material damage. The ear was well protected by a luxurious growth of leaves, which the frost has not yet been severe enough to penetrate. We still believe, and the feeling generally pervading the minds of corn operators gives additional force, that the crop will be one of the largest and best that the West has ever produced, provided it shall be favored with dry, clear weather for about two weeks."

On Saturday night as Mr. James B. Elwell was going from East Cambridge, Mass., to the lower Port, a man overtook him, and without any remark stabbed him with a sheath knife, but fortunately prevented from doing injury by some books which he had in his pocket. The assassin repeated his blows, seizing Mr. Elwell in both arms, and then jumped away suddenly, with the exclamation "I have got the wrong man. I took you for a man that reported me, three years ago, in the army, for sleeping on my post. I am bound to kill him when I find him." He apologized profusely for the injury he had done, and hastily left.

Col. Leese, who has been appointed United States Marshal for the State of California, settled at Los Angeles, California, in 1833. He erected the first house in Yerba Buena, (now San Francisco,) and raised the first American flag that was displayed in that city. He received from the Mexican Government a grant of thirty-five million acres of land in Lower California, said to contain great mineral wealth, and conveyed the same to a company of capitalists, who have incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, with the object of settling the territory with miners and agriculturists.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that from 30 to 40 freedmen are now confined in the County Jail for want of means to pay the costs of their trial, and each day they remain confined adds 75 cents to the amount of indebtedness of each to the county. Many of these prisoners are strong, ablebodied men, and the *Journal* suggests, they would most willingly end their confinement by making contracts with those in want of labor as would be mutually beneficial, and of great advantage to the county.

The appropriation of $80,000 made some two years since for improvements of the several dykes in the Hudson, between Troy and New-Baltimore, and which has since been lying idle, is about to be applied to the said work. Brevet Col. John M. Wilson has been recently appointed to superintend the work as at first contemplated, in connection with the Board of State Commissioners, associated with Messrs. Schuyler and Van Santvoord, of Albany, and State Engineer Goodsell.

The St. Louis mortality list for last week shows a total of three hundred and eighty-one deaths, two hundred and two of which were from cholera. In Memphis there were one hundred and forty-three deaths, more than one-half being from cholera. In Nashville the disease has broken out with fresh violence, and is not confined to any class or locality. Hundreds are leaving the city and business is almost suspended. On Sunday there were sixty-three deaths from this disease.

On the 7th inst., as Mr. David Berry, living near Alton, Ill., was driving his team into his yard, the bees from 100 or more hives, made a sudden attack upon the horses and himself, stinging both of the animals to death, and Mr. Berry severely. It appears, from Mr. Berry's statement, that the attack was simultaneous from all the swarms, and that it was impossible to escape their fury except by flight.

The Northwestern Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Milwaukee, to-morrow (Sept. 27.) It is understood that Maj.-Gen. O. B. Fisk will be in attendance, and the impression now is that he will be elected to preside over the deliberations of the body. As one of the results of this Convention, it is expected that it will tend to largely increase the number of associations in the northwest.

Twelve hundred new freight cars and fifty new locomotives are being added to the rolling stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. This road, on its different branches, will soon run 130 passenger and baggage cars, 4,500 freight cars, and 210 locomotives. It now has 1,020 miles of main track open, and within a year it will be completed to the Missouri River and connect with the Pacific Railroad.

In the United States District Court for Southern Alabama, it has been decided that the master of a vessel is liable for a loss by gambling on board his vessel, when he knowingly permits gambling to be done. This decision, if extended to other States, will go far to break up the gambling system that prevails on so many of the steamboats of the Western rivers.

Edward Cruft, Esq., the oldest merchant in Boston, died on Sunday. He sustained injuries by a fall in December last that caused him much suffering, and which, with other causes, led to his death. He was well known among Boston merchants, having been engaged in importing goods and as a shipper for a number of years. He was born in Boston, was about 90 years of age, and leaves four children.

John McKiel, of Coldspring, N. Y., who won the second prize in the late Springfield regatta, and who some time since defeated Gilbert Ward in a three mile race on the Hudson, has sent a challenge to the champion rower of the United States—Walter Brown, of Portland, Maine—to row a five mile race anywhere on the Hudson between Sing Sing and Albany, for the sum of $1,000.

A Helena paper says that on the 22d inst., $1,500,000 in gold dust left that city for Benton. This vast sum was in the hands of a few men, mostly miners, and was under an armed escort of men employed to protect it. Half the amount was the product of a mining claim on Confederate Gulch belonging to two individuals who are now on board the *Luella*.

The recruiting for the new regiments authorized by the provisions of the Army Bill, passed at the late session of Congress, is progressing rapidly. A majority of the recruits are enlisted in the Eastern States, and are generally men who have served in the late war. The colored regiments, recruiting in the West, are also filling up rapidly.

On Monday, Oct. 1, the Boston *Evening Transcript* will appear with an additional column on each page, and the length of its columns increased, so that the new issue will contain about seven columns more than the present. The paper was established in 1830, and originally its pages contained only four columns. Hereafter each page will comprise eight columns.

Hon. W. T. Hopkins, the United States Treasury Agent in Chicago, has secured, within the last fortnight, over $106,000 in detecting frauds upon the revenue, and has discovered frauds that will result in more than double that sum to the United States Treasury.

The Fort Hill Farm at Groton, Conn., which has been owned by the Burrows family for 215 years, or since Robert Burrows first purchased it of its Indian owners, has been recently sold to G. W. Hewitt for $8,000. It contains the site of the royal fortress of Sassacus, King of the Pequots.

Mr. Edward R. Bates, formerly of Utica, died of cholera in St. Louis, on Saturday last. The deceased was a son of John W. Bates, and son-in-law of Rev. Dr. D. G. Corey, both of Utica. He was graduated at Madison University, and subsequently studied law and filled the office of City Attorney in Utica.

John L. Scripps, Esq., for many years one of the editors and proprietors of the Chicago *Tribune*, afterward for four years Postmaster at Chicago, died at Minneapolis, Minn., on Friday last, aged 48 years. Mr. Scripps was one of the best of men, and his loss will be deeply felt.

The following figures show the progress of the work on the lake tunnel at Chicago, which is expected to be finished about the 1st of November: Distance excavated from the shore end, 7,617 feet; from the crib, 2,025 feet—total, 9,642 feet. To be excavated, 918 feet. Total length when finished, 10,560 feet.

Elisha C. Sprague, of Chicago, has had an action commenced against him for breach of promise, by a Cincinnati lady. Sprague is worth $500,000, and $50,000 damages are claimed. The lady has been for six years a teacher in the Newport Seminary.

The reports from the Northwestern States relative to the injury to the corn crop by the late frosts are conflicting. On nearly all the low lands the crop has been materially injured, while on high ground it has escaped to a great extent.

Private letters from prominent North Carolinians state that there are forty thousand voters in that State in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and that an effort will be made by the Union members of the next Legislature to secure its ratification.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren has sued the *Hawk Eye*, published at Burlington, Iowa, for libel, contained in a communication purporting to give the facts in the case of Lynch vs. Warren.

George Francis Train is an independent candidate for Congress in Nebraska, and has challenged the other two candidates to meet him in public discussion.

The Trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanics announce that such preparations have been inaugurated as will enable them to open the College next Spring.

E. Winslow Hall, Esq., clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation, to accept the Professorship of Modern Language in Waterville College, Maine.

Seventy-five cases of muskets were shipped from Buffalo last Thursday night for Detroit, and supposed to be a Fenian investment.

Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, of Portsmouth, N. H., died recently while on a visit to St. Paul, Minn. Gen. Peaslee was well known as a former member of Congress from New-Hampshire, Collector of the port of Boston, and for over twenty years a director in the Concord Railroad Corporation.

The Chicago *Times* has been enlarged, and has adopted the quarto form. It has also moved into a new building, and provided itself with a six-cylinder press.

An Idaho correspondent says Major Marshall had a fight with the Indians at Three Forks, on the Owyhee, about the 1st of September, and captured thirty-five of their number, whom he hung.

On account of the destruction of property at Dayton, Ohio, by the recent floods, the State Fair appointed to be held in that city will be postponed to the 16th of October.

Gen. Whittlesey has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, and ordered to report to Major-Gen. Howard.

Gen. Forrest, having sold his plantation, announces himself a cotton factor and commission merchant.

LOCAL NEWS.

A daring robbery was committed yesterday in Wall-street. Moses Cummings, messenger for the Broadway Bank, was passing up the street with a pocket-book in his hand, containing the sum of $24,500 in gold certificates, checks and greenbacks. As he passed the corner of Nassau-street Joseph H. Clinton came up behind him, and seizing the wallet, ran off with it. He was stopped by James Nelson, a carman, and subsequently handed over to the Police. After being photographed at headquarters, the prisoner was held for trial without bail. The money and checks were all recovered.

The case of the Swedish seamen was argued yesterday in Common Pleas, before Judge Cardozo. These men have been brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Common Pleas, after the same had been denied by Judge Betts, of the United States District Court. There is involved in this case an important question of jurisdiction of the State Courts, as compared with those of the Federal. There will be no decision rendered for several days.

An important argument was made yesterday in the Supreme Court in a suit brought by the Second-avenue Railroad Company against the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. There are two suits, and the object of each is to obtain an injunction to restrain the defendants from laying down or operating a track in Peck-slip, Pearl-street and New Bowery. The Judge took the papers, and reserved his decision.

The Centenary Jubilee of American Methodism was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, the vast auditorium being crowded to its utmost capacity. The proceedings were interesting, enthusiastic and eminently practical. After eloquent addresses by Rev. C. D. Foss, Wm. McArthur, Esq., of London, Rev. Thomas Sewall, and Rev. Dr. McClintock, a subscription was taken up which amounted to $613,450.

The paper collar manufacturers held a meeting yesterday, and formed an association in opposition to the Union Paper Collar Company. This company has recently been prosecuting manufacturers for alleged infringements of its patents, and the present organization is designed to enable the manufacturers to contest the validity of those patents. A fund of $50,000 was subscribed to defray the legal expenses.

There were five new cases of cholera in this City reported yesterday. The total number of deaths from all causes during the week was 560. Of these 54 were caused by cholera.

A decree of divorce has been granted by the Supreme Court in the case of Mary E. Bracher vs. George Bracher.

Gold was less firm yesterday than on Monday at 144⅛@144⅜, and Exchange on London fell off to 107⅝@107¾. The Funds of the United States closed firm, and the Railway Speculation, though not active, was strong as to prices.

A fair demand prevailed for domestic produce yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Oats were dearer. Corn and Cotton closed less buoyantly. Pork was decidedly lower. Foreign merchandise was in moderate request. Freights were very quiet.

The Objections to the Constitutional Amendment.

One strong argument, urged for factious purposes by the Democrats, is that the Southern States will never accept the third section of the Constitutional Amendment.

This section, it will be remembered, excludes from the Senate or the House, or from any United States or State office, civil or military, any person who had previously taken an oath to support the Constitution as a member of Congress, or an officer of the United States, or a member of any State Legislature, or as a judicial or executive State officer, and has engaged in or given aid to the rebellion. It is urged by Democratic journals that this exclusion will embrace all the prominent leaders of the South, and that we cannot expect of the rebel States—indeed, that it would be the height of baseness — that they should gain all the benefits of amnesty and leave their leaders to punishment.

They claim that in the view of the South all their statesmen and generals and officers were engaged in a righteous cause which has been unsuccessful, and that now to deliberately abandon these trusted servants after defeat, to political exile, is what could not be expected or demanded of the insurgent States. If this exclusion were a law forced upon them by their conquerors, it would be different and might be borne; but to enact it themselves, and to make it a part of the organic law of the nation, when without their adoption the Amendment might never be passed, is too much to ask from any population. The rebel States, it is said, will stay out for years rather than accept it, and therefore, it becomes an impracticable proposition of settlement.

We admit that there is some force in the objection; but there are also very strong countervailing considerations. It must be borne in mind that this disability can be removed by a two-thirds vote of each House in any individual case, so that persons presenting themselves from the Insurgent States who had not been particularly obnoxious in the rebellion, might be immediately received, even though they were reached by the provisions of this section.

Then again, in all probability, a large number of "new men" will now come to the surface at the South, who have never been in any Federal or State office, who are ambitious and who will seek office under the State or National Governments. These men will naturally seek to win over their communities to accept the Amendment, and if adopted, they will be the first to present themselves to Congress, or to their own Legislatures.

Republics, too, are ungrateful; the Southern States will be no exception; they will gradually neglect or forget their leaders. It may be that they will see that it was especially the unbridled ambition of a few desperate and able men which precipitated war, and then obstructed peace, and finally overthrew all in a common ruin.

They will hardly be willing to sacrifice all the great advantages of sharing in the Government of the country for the sake of these few leaders. They will prefer to give them up, or to let them take their chance of admission to Congress, rather than for themselves to remain "out of the Union," or under the direct Government of Washington.

It is claimed, too, by the objectors, that they will never accept negro suffrage. They are not obliged to. If they prefer to be represented by fewer members, and to preserve the ballot for the white race, they are at liberty to do so. But this need not prevent their acceptance of the Amendment. Without the additional representation of the black population, they will still possess the same power in the Senate as of old and a powerful and compact body in the House. They will still command a large electoral vote, and they will be anxious to show it for the next President. They may, not improbably, hope to keep the negro out for many years if they desire it, and still wield a powerful influence in national politics,—to be increased by the creation of new States in Texas. We do not know what there is in this feature of the Amendment which should prevent the Southern States from accepting it. Their people are ambitious. They desire to be delivered from military control and Freedmen's Bureaus, and to fill the Federal and State offices again, and shine in the great arena of national affairs, and be fully conscious that they are parts of this great Republic. To obtain these important ends they may well be willing to accept a diminished representation and an exclusion of their most obnoxious leaders. We believe they will be so, and that before the next Presidential election, possibly within the year, the Amendment may be a part of the Constitution.

To any Northern man of the least power of weighing future results there can be no doubt of the immense benefits which will result to the nation from the acceptance of the Amendment. We have repeatedly stated them. But some of them are included in the very objections which we have been answering, and deserve attention. The Free States ought to be able to exclude certain persons from the South from taking seats in our National Legislature. It would be a mockery to the patriotic dead, and an insult to the hosts of living who have sacrificed so much to put down this rebellion, to see such men as Jefferson Davis or Mr. Benjamin, or numbers of others, some stained with the blood of the innocent, and all promoters and leaders of the insurrection taking their seats again in the halls of the Capitol. We have always urged that it is very desirable to break up the old leaders of Secession at the South, and the third section of the Amendment has a tendency to accomplish this. We believe that all conservative and patriotic men at the North will soon acknowledge the great importance of the Constitutional Amendment, and we have great hopes that in time the South will accept it.

The Amendment and the South.

We have urged upon the country the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress, because we believe it to be just and one that ought to be made. The idea is held out that, with the ratification of this amendment, all further difficulty about reconstruction would cease—that the Southern States would at once be readmitted to the right of representation, and the restoration of the Union would be completed.

But we mentioned the fact that Congress is not pledged to admit the South even after the adoption of the Amendment—upon which the *Tribune* thus remarks:

> "The Times here ignores the platform of the recent Union State Convention at Syracuse, which expressly declares that any State which ratifies and in good faith conforms to the Constitutional Amendment shall thereupon be admitted to representation in Congress, as Tennessee has been. It ignores, also, the late Address of the Union National Committee. In view of these and kindred manifestations, *the disagreement of certain members of Congress, several months ago, strikes us as of little moment.* We still hope to see the South come forward and offer to solve all remaining difficulties by accepting the broader, simpler platform—Universal Amnesty, Impartial Suffrage. *If she does that*, we shall urge that she be heartily, cordially met on that ground. But, in any other contingency, we stand by the Constitutional Amendment and look to see it ratified and most if not all the Southern States restored to representation, very soon after, if not immediately upon, the convening of the fortieth Congress.

The State Convention has no authority to pledge Congress—not even the members from this State—to any specific action on this or any other subject. At least, we infer as much from past experience. The Union State Convention that met at Syracuse in September, 1865, one year ago, adopted a resolution indorsing President Johnson's policy of reconstruction, and pledging to it the support of the Union Party; and yet less than six months from that time every Union member of Congress who fulfilled that pledge was read out of the Union Party, and only those who repudiated and discarded it were admitted to be good Union men. After such a precedent, of what value is the resolution of a State Convention?

An address from a National Committee is of still less consequence. That body, even when properly constituted and acting in conformity with established usage, has no more authority to bind anybody on points of political faith or conduct, than it has to issue bonds of the Government of the United States; and any attempt to exercise such authority is simply an impertinent and ridiculous assumption.

The *Tribune* prefers negro suffrage as a basis and condition of readmitting Southern States to representation. So do Mr. Stevens, and Gov. Boutwell and Judge Kelley and other leading Radical members of Congress? and they avow their determination, moreover, to insist upon it and to keep the Southern States out of the Union "until the heavens melt with fervent heat" unless they accept it. Does the *Tribune* mean to back them in this demand? Or will it *insist* upon the admission of Southern States to representation provided they ratify the amendment, as well as "*look*" to see it done? There are a great many persons, who favor the amendment because they believe its adoption would end this controversy and restore the Union; and they would like to know whether they are deceived in this expectation or not?

For our own part we favor the amendment, because we believe it to be just and right. We supported it long before the *Tribune* did, and we shall continue to urge its adoption without reference to the action of Congress in regard to the Southern States. But we should like also to know that its ratification by the South would be received in a friendly spirit by Congress, and that it would do something to allay the bitterness of political feeling which now seems to pervade the country. The *Tribune* can do a good deal toward satisfying public anxiety on this subject; we trust it will inform us a little more explicitly as to its views and purposes.

Saving Life at Fires.—The terrible calamity which occurred in Avenue A on Sunday morning has afforded a valuable suggestion as to the best and most practical means of saving life in case of fire. The Hartz family, who occupied the fourth floor of the burned building, were all saved by means of a couple of beds and some bed clothing which were placed on the sidewalk, and on which Hartz and his family jumped from a fourth story window. Had this simple expedient not been resorted to, there is very little doubt that the whole family would have perished in the flames. The Hook and Ladder Companies appear to have been quite useless on the occasion, probably from the rapidity with which the flames spread.

Our Fire Department and Police would do well to keep these facts in mind, and when another fire occurs in which human life is in danger, to remember that two or three beds or mattresses, or even a pile of carpets, all of which are, as a general thing, easily procurable, may do much toward preventing a disaster similar to that which occurred on Sunday last.

The Last of the Confederates.

We had an amusing story a few weeks ago of a ragged and forlorn grayback soldier, with tangled locks and shoeless feet, with rusty musket and rustier bayonet, making his appearance in the streets of Richmond and marching up to military headquarters, where he *surrendered* to the power and authority of the Government of the United States. It appeared that shortly before the surrender of Lee's army he had deserted and taken to the woods, where he concealed himself, determined never to fight any more, but to remain in retirement until the Confederacy came to an end. In the extreme seclusion in which he kept himself, the news of Lee's surrender and the explosion of the Confederacy failed to reach him until a short time since, when, having satisfied himself of the truth of the reports, he came to Richmond as we have described, and with all proper military formalities, surrendered his person and his arms, got the fact properly authenticated, and then, having obtained free transportation, proceeded to the home from which he had so long been an absentee. We had thought this picturesque character was the last of the once mighty host of Confederates, and had fancied at least a score of novelists engaged in sketching him as such for the benefit of posterity. It seems, however, if the story which we get from Mobile is true, that he must be deprived of this distinguished honor. We are told that last week, while the rebel breastworks near the city were being leveled, six veteran Confederates were found concealed behind them, who had remained there since the surrender of Mobile, having determined that they would never give up, and having "sworn that they would burrow before they would surrender." By main force and superior numbers they were dragged forth from the earthworks, and the whole six Confederate veterans soon found themselves lodged in the guardhouse. We hope the poor fellows will be dealt with very leniently, even if they persist in their determination never to surrender; for though we have nearly forty millions of people in this country, we could not afford to lose six such characters. We do not believe that even Gen. Butler would favor their being hung.

We have an idea that there are just about half-a-dozen more of these "never surrender" gentry left in the South, but they are far less heroic and entertaining specimens than those just mentioned. Most of them seem to have become editors of Southern newspapers. There is at least one of them in Richmond; there is another in Memphis, and the others are in other places. They are either unaware that the Confederacy is defunct, or they are unwilling to surrender the whole concern and all its works to the power and authority of the Government. We advise them not to be contumacious and ridiculous any longer, but to surrender at once like men.

The Science of Slaughter.

There used to be a great number of prophecies that war being cruel, destructive of material prosperity, and only fit for the savages or the brute creation, would some day end, and that a millennium of peace would surely one day begin. Every temporary lull of war was hailed as the beginning of this millennium, and the Peace Society of England even now still waits and hopes. Yet after this German war is reported at an end, there appears to be a brisk competition among the nations as to which shall possess the machinery by which death to its foes and safety for itself can be the most easily compassed. While the wits of engineers and the muscles of artificers are strained to the utmost to save life, the wits of other artificers and engineers are strained to the utmost to destroy it. And stranger than all, the increase of standing armies by which every Power is constantly striving to overtop every other Power, is becoming so rapid that presently every nation must be all soldiers, unless indeed a sense of the ridiculous suddenly work a change, and good-will spring out of an appreciation of the absurdity of putting people out of the world for their own improvement and political conversion.

In Europe the general outcry for improved armaments both on sea and land grows louder every day. In England the navy, now comparatively inefficient, is a chief topic of the public Press and of Parliament; in France the army is reckoned too small for safety; in Italy the navy is being strengthened as rapidly as circumstances will allow; Austria is gathering her forces into a better consolidation, and Prussia is holding herself in readiness for a new, but, peradventure, *remote* contest. Meanwhile patent ordnance, needle guns, breech-loaders, monitors, and a hundred other death-dealing instruments are experimented upon and argued about, until it would seem that killing men were their chief end.

There is not likely to be any change in Europe in these regards for some considerable time, and there are reasons why there should not. The soldier element in Europe does not in fact depend for its existence so much upon the regular standing armies as upon the system common to European nations, except the English, of constituting the whole male population one great military reserve. If even the French, the Austrians and the Prussians were to mutually agree to disband their armies there would no actual disarming ensue. The soldier at the plow would be no less a soldier, and the call to arms would be nearly as rapidly effective as if the army were in camp.

Of course this fact increases and perpetuates mutual distrust, nor is it any wonder that now, while there is a pause in the programme of fighting, but while the manufacturers of war ships, of cannon and of rifles are hard at work, a common anxiety should discern the possibility of a war some time hence which may be more desolating than any which have preceded it, and the consequences of which no man can predict. There are even plain statements as to when this war is to begin. The French Exhibition is to be peacefully opened and closed. The peoples of every clime will flock to Paris and gaze upon the wonderful results of human ingenuity and skill. A friendly rivalry will be held between the products of civilization, and the world will be called to note how much genius and industry and love of art the human animal possesses—qualities that should enoble and tranquilize his nature—and then turning away from the interchange of hospitalities and good will, go once more to the work of mutual slaughter, on scientific principles. A strange propensity and a strange fate! A fate apparently inevitable, and never to be reversed.

City Republican Primaries.

The *Tribune* has the following:

> "Republican-Union primary elections were held last evening in all the Assembly Districts of the City. A ticket headed 'Anti-Raymond' was chosen by a decided majority in the Ninth District, though we hear that Radical men voted the opposition ticket, and therefore assume that the district is better agreed than ever in giving a more unmistakable direction to its will and vote. The results in other districts look well."

We are afraid some of our Republican brethren in the Sixth (not Ninth) District are soiling their hands with a great deal of very dirty work without sufficient cause. In their zeal to elect "Anti-Raymond" delegates they are resorting to shifts which will make it very difficult for them to make the slightest pretence to common honesty or decency in political action hereafter; and yet, unless we are misinformed, Mr. Raymond has no intention to be a candidate for reëlection. The shameless thimble-rigging of Hon. F. A. Conkling and other aspirants for the nomination is therefore thrown away.

The State Central Committee first appointed three Inspectors to revise the enrolment of Republicans in each Assembly District. Those three, or a majority of them, were bitter Radicals to start with. Instead of revising the enrolment, they abolished it, and opened new books, upon which no man was permitted to enrol his name as a Republican unless he declared himself against the President, in favor of Congress, and against Mr. Raymond! When the books were closed it was found that the Radicals were still outnumbered on the enrolment, two to one! They then passed a resolution authorizing the Inspectors to take the books and *revise them to suit themselves!* They have accordingly been busy ever since in striking off names of those they believe to be against them and putting on fresh names of men whose votes they can control. Not a man out of their own clique is allowed to look at the list—nobody's name can go on unless it is known he will vote "right," and when men came up to vote on Monday night they were unceremoniously told that their names were not down, if they had a ticket of the wrong color.

Under these circumstances the *Tribune* deems it a wonderful victory that "a ticket headed Anti-Raymond" should have been elected. We take it for granted the *Tribune* does not suppose for a moment that the Republican electors of the Sixth District intend to submit to such wholesale swindling as this at the hands of Mr. Conkling or anybody else.

The Greek Insurrection.—*Philhellenism* is springing into life again. Since their subjugation by the barbarous Turk, the Greeks have had a just claim to the sympathy of the civilized Christian nations, and, when, in 1821, they rose to secure their independence, a sympathetic world looked on in eager anxiety for their success. They also received active assistance in men and means, privately at first, until the unheard-of atrocities of the Turkish authorities roused even Governments to interference. Russia, France and England assured the independence of Greece in the naval battle of Navarino. But the work was but half done. The first King selected for the new Kingdom by the "treaty Powers" was Leopold, the late King of the Belgians, but when he heard of the arrangement of boundaries he declined. England, several years ago, ceded the Ionian islands to Greece, but the other islands are still under Turkish dominion. There is Rhodes, Samos, Cyprus, Chios, and especially Candia, overwhelmingly inhabited by Greek Christians and ruled by Mohammedans. All these want to be Greeks, in name and political geography as well as by religion and descent, just as the Venetians desired to be Italians instead of Austrians. For this object they are now in open revolt.

Not only on the islands does the insurrection spread, but in the heart of European Turkey, in Thessaly and Albania the Greeks begin to move also for annexation to their own Kingdom. That the insurgents have lost one battle does not appear to signify much, if they are of the same spirit as those who broke the rule of the Crescent over Athens and the Peloponnesus. They fought for over seven years, suffered disaster, and pillage, and famine, but continued to struggle. If the Greek Revolutionists of the present day follow the example set them by their forefathers, they may succeed even without foreign aid. Such aid, however, will surely come to them. At first, probably, only through private channels, but neither Russia on one side, nor England and France on the other, can long remain neutral, if the flames of civil war burst forth in the Turkish empire through the Mediterranean and on main land. Even Austria, who has had her centre of political gravity removed toward the East, cannot be a quiet spectator while a new change of the map of Southeastern Europe is about to be perfected. From all this and the accounts received we consider it highly probable that another war may break out in these parts, in the issue of which will be involved the very existence of Turkey in Europe, the realization of the long-cherished plans of Russia, the creation of a strong Greek Empire and the stretching out of the frontier of Austria to the Balkan and the Black Sea. And this last, as it would involve the dethronement of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, as Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia, might it not touch the other Hohenzollern at Berlin and bring him to the spot? We shall look anxiously for further news from this quarter.

Wendell Phillips and Congress.—Mr. Wendell Phillips declines a nomination for Congress for the reason that he does not "wish for a place of responsibility without all the power which should accompany it." We must congratulate him upon the soundness of his judgment, and the candor with which he makes public the estimate which he has formed of his probable influence in the Legislative Assembly. As he very justly infers—there is a very different appreciation of his position by different classes of politicians. By a numerous body of extreme writers and thinkers he is accounted an oracle, and among them he has undoubtedly a certain sort of "power," which he uses with all the vigor of which he is capable. By the larger class of our fellow-citizens—those who love the Union for its own sake, and who have a regard for its welfare and self-respect—Mr. Phillips is looked upon as simply an agitator who would sacrifice country and safety for the sake of his particular dogma. Such agitators may be necessary, and they may have a work to perform. The very effort of a community to guard against the effects of their violent philippics has a tendency to bind sober-minded people together, and to caution them against mere demagoguism. They are but temporary incidents in any great political struggle, and they seldom gain more than the mere mention of their names in history. Born agitators, agitators they remain, but they never become statesmen. They disturb, but never build up society. They make a noise, but the echo very soon dies away. Mr. Phillips is perfectly right—in a miscellaneous crowd, consisting of his admirers, and those admirers as prejudiced as himself, his rhetoric has "power." But as a Member of Congress he would meet speakers of perhaps less ornate oratory but certainly equal talents with himself. It may be even that commonsense utterances might have him sometimes at a disadvantage. Why should he subject himself to comparisons that might be odious? The real mission of Wendell Phillips is, as he practically owns, not among deliberative bodies, but rather among admiring troops of disciples. It is pleasant to notice one instance in which the worship of disciples has not turned a prophet's brain, and that, much as has been made of Wendell Phillips in certain quarters and by certain unpracticable people, he still retains a sufficiently just appreciation of his "power" not to aspire to a wider sphere than that in which he has his being.

The Episcopal Annual Convention.—The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York will assemble to-day at 10 o'clock, at St. John's Church, in Varick-street. Bishop Potter will preside, and a very large number of distinguished clerical and lay delegates will be in attendance. The Convention promises to be one of the most important held in this, the leading diocese of the American Church, for several years. Among the interesting questions proposed for discussion is the extension of the episcopate, particularly with reference to the erection of one or more new dioceses under the jurisdiction of the present Bishop of New-York, whom, in such case, some of the clergy and laity would favor creating Archbishop. Prominent in the list of candidates for the suffragan bishoprics stands the name of Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D. We understand, however, that the Bishop himself, while not at all objecting to Dr. Dix, would not be averse to the presentation of the name of Dr. Morgan, but we believe this report is without foundation. A large attendance is anticipated of the *élite* of the City, especially since the lay element is so prominent in the Episcopal Church. This assembly will be eminently characterized by the dignity and culture of its members—the clerical delegates alone, if all present, numbering between three and four hundred.

The Episcopal Church of late is assuming a very important position, not only with reference to the wealth and standing of its rapidly-increasing membership—particularly in New-England, New-York and the West—but also in regard to its claims as the truly Catholic Church of America, as recently developed by the Russo-Greek question, of which, it will be remembered, we spoke more at large in the Times several months ago, and which is again revived by the encouraging letter of the Metropolitan of Chios, one of the most influential prelates of the Oriental faith, to an English clergyman, strongly in favor of the proposed intercommunion.

The City Railroads.—In referring the other day to the slow-coach horse railroads, we should have made an exception in the case of the Second-avenue Company, which runs steam-cars over nearly half the length of its track, clear through to Harlem Bridge, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. The line is well managed in most respects, but Mr. Wood, or whoever is immediately responsible, ought to have the steam-cars running at shorter intervals. The accommodation to the public would thereby be greatly enhanced, and the line would attract more through passengers.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Max Maretzek publishes his first bulletin for the season this morning, and announces that he will inaugurate the Fall and Winter season of opera by a series of four opera nights at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Brooklyn is reputed to be virtuous, and here has its reward. Ronconi will make his first bow to the American public in the City of Churches, where last year Mr. Maretzek made fame and money by a wisely conceived and faithfully executed programme of preferences. Miss Kellogg has long been the dearest love of the Brooklyn people—a people whose good sense and taste can need no better proof than this. They will be gratified to learn that Mr. Maretzek will give them "Crispino" on Wednesday, Oct. 10, with Miss Kellogg, Ronconi, Bellini, Testa and Antonucchi in the cast. Hitherto New-Yorkers have not interfered much with the good people of Brooklyn on their festal occasions; but this can be counted on no longer. To see Ronconi on his first night is a temptation that few opera goers can withstand, and the probabilities are that Gotham will be strongly represented on the occasion. The second night will introduce Signora Natali-Testa in "Trovatore," with Mazzoleni and Bellini; the third night "Fra Diavolo" will be given, with Kellogg, Testa, Mazzoleni and Ronconi; and on Saturday, the fourth night, another opera will be presented. Four consecutive opera nights will be something new for Brooklyn, but she can stand it and will even compete with the metropolis in the patronage of the season.

French Theatre.—Mme. Ristori will repeat her immense character of *Maria Stuart* at this theatre to-night. No one should neglect the opportunity of witnessing this remarkable performance—the greatest we think ever given in America.

Ristori in Brooklyn.—To-morrow night Mad. Ristori will make her *debût* at the Brooklyn Academy in "Medea," supported by the troupe now playing with her at the French Theatre. The house promises to be brilliant.

RICHMOND.

The Assignment of the National Express Company—H. Rives Pollard Retires from the Examiner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The National Express Company have ceased business, and made an assignment of the effects of the company to John Blair Hoge, John C. Kelly and C. Oliver Classon. The deed of assignment is dated the 20th inst., and was recorded to-day. It was made by the directors and President of the company, Gen. Johnston having visited this city for the purpose of closing the affairs of the company.

To-morrow H. Rives Pollard disappears from Virginia journalism, and issues his valedictory. Henceforth the *Examiner* will be a thorough Union paper, it having passed under the control of gentlemen who intend making it a national, rather than a sectional journal. The extra P's and U's will also be dispensed with.

Death of Hon. Henry May.

Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Hon. Henry May, formerly Representative in Congress from the Third District in Maryland, died this morning at 9 o'clock. He was the immediate predecessor of the late Henry Winter Davis.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

By the steamer *Atlantic* from Havre we receive London papers to Sept. 10, from which we take the following details of news:

PRUSSIA.

Opinions on Drouyn de Lhuys' Retirement—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.

The Prussian Press in general considers the change of Ministry in France as indicative of continued peace between the two nations, and no one doubts but that along with the retirement of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS the policy of compensation for the increase of Prussia is given up by France. As long as the guidance of the foreign policy of the Tuileries was in the hands of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, whose leaning toward Austria was pretty well known, it was thought here that in spite of the friendly assurances of the Emperor a war policy might have crept into the councils of the French Cabinet. This distrust is now dispelled, at least in all circles that do not attach a fictitious importance to the rumor that M. MOUSTIER when ambassador here did not always show himself particularly friendly to Prussia. For this rumor there may be some slight foundation, but it must be remembered under what circumstances M. MOUSTIER was here as French Ambassador. He represented France at the Court of Berlin during the Crimean and Italian wars. While the former was being carried on he had to struggle against the neutrality of Prussia developing itself into friendship for Russia, and when in the Italian war Prussia wished to support Austria he was naturally an opponent to her policy. Since those times circumstances have entirely altered, and M. MOUSTIER will now find the way to a firm friendship between Prussia and France completely smoothed, provided that he gives up all idea of compensation for the late increase Prussia has gained. It is not forgotten by many that during M. MOUSTIER's residence here he did not show himself at all solicitous for the maintenance of the small German States; and that once in 1859, when the medium and small States were anxious to stir up war, the French Ambassador told several of their representatives at a Court ball that he could not approve their policy, as he feared that in the event of a war in Central Europe one of the results of the struggle would be that these diplomatists might never again make their appearance in official capacity in Berlin.

M. BENEDETTI, who is reported to have shown himself too favorable to Prussia at Nikolsburg to suit M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' liking, is said to have been offered the portfolio of foreign affairs, but to have declined it on account of not being in good health. If this is true, and it is firmly believed here even among well-informed people, it is a proof that the Emperor of the French has a fixed determination to do all in his power to preserve peace in Europe, and that to his principles, supported, perhaps, by a just appreciation of the powers of the needle-gun, he has sacrificed his not altogether certain prospects of obtaining the frontier of the Rhine.

According to further accounts of the contents of the Treaty of Peace between Prussian and Hesse Darmstadt, Prussia acquires a war contribution of 3,000,000 florins, and obtains the County of Homburg, with the district of Meisenheim, the districts of Biedenkopf and Vohl, the northwestern part of the district of Giessen, but not the town of Giessen, and also receives Rodelheim and Niederurfel as a compensation for the cession of these districts. Hesse Darmstadt receives some of the districts which formerly belonged to Hesse Cassel and Nassau; what these districts are is not yet known. Prussia will gain by this an increase of territory and 60,000 inhabitants. Thanks to the interest of the Czar, the Grand Duke still retains the Province of Oberhessen, but it is to belong to the Northern Confederation, and Hesse Darmstadt joins the union for the levying of navigation dues on the Rhine and Maine, and makes to Prussia the concessions she demanded with regard to postal and telegraphic administration. Peace is not yet concluded with Saxony.

The bill for the annexation of Hanover, Nassau, Hesse Cassel, and Frankfort has passed through the special committee, and will be brought before the Lower House on Friday.

The total number of officers who have died in the war, including 20 who fell victims to cholera, is given as 273 by lists made up to the 20th August. Of these 5 were Generals, 2 Colonels, 9 Lieutenant-Colonels, 18 Majors, 58 Captains, 46 First-Lieutenants, and 135 Second-Lieutenants.

THURSDAY, Sept 6.

At present, by the laws of Prussia, no higher rate of interest than six per cent. is allowed to be given or received for borrowed money. In order to remove this impediment to credit directly and to commerce indirectly, the Government has this session introduced an usury and mortgage bill, the object of which was to remove all legal restrictions on the rate of interest to be paid for loans, and to leave in future the decision of this rate to the mutual agreement of the parties making and receiving a loan. In due course of law this bill was referred to a special committee of the Upper House, which altered it, and reported that, in the opinion of the committee, the maximum rate of interest which has hitherto been legally allowed should still be retained, but that, in case at the time of contracting a loan the rate of discount at the Prussian Bank should be higher than the legal rate of interest the loan might be arranged at the Bank rate. This report came up yesterday for discussion in the House, when Count ITZENPLITZ, in the name of the Government, declared that the Ministry would consider the acceptance of the report of the committee by the House as tantamount to a rejection of the Government bill. Nevertheless, the report was adopted by a majority of 40 over 36, and the rate of interest in Prussia, except under peculiar circumstances, is still not to exceed six per cent.

This vote has given rise to a good deal of discussion here; many hold that Count BISMARK will not allow his rejected bill to lie long thrown on one side, but will create a sufficient number of peers, some probably from the newly-annexed districts, to insure passing the bill next Session. The reason adduced by those not friendly to the Upper House for the failure of the Government measure is that many of the peers themselves are men of large landed property, who often require accommodation in the way of loans and mortgages. That with a short-sighted policy, they trust by confining the legal rate of interest to be able to insure the possibility of raising money at the maximum rate at highest; forgetting that Prussia is not the only country in the world where Prussian money can be invested, and that if a loan cannot be obtained by natural means at six per cent., no artificial legislation will insure the supply of money at that rate. unless, indeed, a bill were to be passed through the House to make loans to needy peers compulsory.

A committee of the Upper House has been appointed to report upon a bill concerning the manner of election to the new North German Parliament.

The war contributions are coming in; ten millions of florins have arrived at Leipsic from Bavaria on their way to the Berlin Exchequer in a special train carefully guarded as far as Leipsic by Bavarian soldiers, and there handed over to Prussian officials. A bill has been brought before the Burgher representatives of the Frankfort Parliament and the Senate of that town, which informs the members of the reconstruction of both bodies, that their assemblies are to be reconstructed, and, instead of being competent, as hitherto, to frame laws, will only be able to decide on magisterial matters. The requisitions levied on the town of Frankfort during the month of July, while the town was in the military occupation of the Prussians, were for barracks and hospitals, 246,100fl.; supplies for the troops, 166,000fl.; for provisions and forage magazines, 249,000fl.; one year's pay for the Army of the Maine, 5,747,008fl.: 50,000 pairs of boots, 370,000fl.; rations of cigars for four weeks, 100,000fl.; four weeks' provisions for officers, 70,000fl.; replenishment of forage magazines, 250,000fl.; 300 riding horses, 175,000fl. In all 7,336,108fl., about £733,600, which the fortune of war has decided shall be paid by the great commercial town on the Maine. The town of Mayence escaped lightly from requisitions, as the garrison of 8,000 men who marched in had only to be maintained for a few days, until the conclusion of peace between Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt, when at once the troops were supplied at the expense of Prussia.

It is definitely settled that the portion of the army which will make a triumphal entry into Berlin is to march in here on the 20th and 21st. The troops will assemble outside the town, near the Thiergarten, where a religious service of thanksgiving will first take place, and then they will march from the Brandenburg-gate, down the Linden to the Palace, where they will be received by the King. Flagstaffs are being raised for the occasion on almost every house along the Linden, and great preparations made for decorating the whole of the street with flowers and laurels.

Many troops have already arrived at Dresden, some belonging to the regiments which are to march into Berlin, others to corps which are to go straight to their garrisons. As it would be impossible for the whole of such a large army to be brought into the capital, the Guards who form the garrison of Berlin, the greater part of the Third Brandenburg Corps and detachments from other corps will come here. The remainder will make their triumphal entry in towns of their own provinces. Two corps will enter Breslau, the capital of Silesia, on the 18th, where the Crown Prince will be for the occasion.

The standing army of Sweden, which has hitherto consisted of about 50,000 men, is to be entirely reorganized, in order to increase its effective strength. Switzerland is also about to introduce a reorganization into her army; Austria is already engaged on a similar task; and part of the French Press urges a reorganization of an army which has hitherto been regarded almost as a model for that of other nations in order to render it fit to cope in case of need with the Prussian army, which is itself to be greatly reorganized as soon as the newly-acquired districts are officially annexed.

Confiscation by the King of Prussia.

From the Mémorial Diplomatique.

In order to excuse the culpability of the innumerable exactions committed by the Prussian army on the pacific populations of Bohemia and Moravia, the *Cologne Gazette* recently accused some Austrian wounded of having concealed beneath their clothes linen abstracted from the hospital at Berlin, where they had been tended. "In Prussia," said the Cologne journal, "that is called stealing." The *Gazette* will perhaps have the goodness to inform us how they describe in Prussia the following acts, the exactitude of which we guarantee: Prince LOBKOWITZ possesses on his estate in Bohemia some merino sheep of pure breed, which are now, in consequence of their scarcity, of a priceless value. The King of Prussia was so much struck with their beauty that he immediately confiscated them for his own breeding farms, without offering the least indemnity to their legitimate proprietor. Gen. DE X——, a very high functionary in Prussia, had accompanied his Sovereign to the chateau of Nikolsburg, which, as is well known, belongs to the Countess DE MENSDORFF, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Austria. The General selected from the stables of the residence the two finest horses and carried them off for his private service at Berlin, without asking the permission of any one. Is there reason for astonishment that, after such examples given by the supreme chiefs of the Prussian army, the soldiers, in the intoxication of victory, should have conducted themselves in Bohemia and Moravia in such a manner as to recall to mind the invasion of barbarians at the commencement of the Middle Ages?"

The Loan Bill.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Yesterday the Committee on the Loan Bill rejected the Government proposal to issue sixty million Treasury notes, and adopted an amendment proposed by Herr ROEPEL, that the amount to be issued should be fixed at thirty millions, repayable in one year.

The Minister of Finance was present at the sitting of the Committee.

To-day in the Upper House a debate took place on the Indemnity Bill. Herr KLEIST RETZOW made a speech regretting that the Government should have adopted this mode of putting an end to the conflict with the Chamber of Deputies.

The bill was subsequently passed unanimously.

Prussia and Belgium.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The new Prussian (Cross) *Gazette* of to-day gives a complete denial to the intelligence from Paris, published by the *Independance Belge*, that the Emperor NAPOLEON had thanked the King of Prussia for sparing the integrity of Saxony, and had declared that King WILLIAM would render him an infinite service by making further concessions to the sovereignty of the Saxon Monarch.

The semi-official North German *Gazette* states that numerous petitions have arrived in Berlin protesting against the retrocession of any part of Schleswig to Denmark.

RUSSIA.

How she Regards the Recent Changes.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1866.

There are unmistakable symptoms abroad that Russia is emerging from the state of apparent apathy, as regards foreign affairs, in which she has been sunk since the Crimean War was closed by the Treaty of Paris. Her Government has been aroused by the events of the last two years, and you may expect shortly to read a diplomatic circular from the St. Petersburgh Foreign Office in which a very decided tone will be taken. The Russian journal referred to by your Vienna correspondent in the *Times* of the 5th inst. seems to have had an inkling of this when it "boldly declared that, as the settlement of Europe made in 1815 has been completely upset, there is no reason why Russia should be bound by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, that the Black Sea must be free to her again, and that the injurious obligations imposed on her by a coalition of the Western Powers are no longer binding." I venture to assure you that this will be found to be very much the strain of the circular in question, in which the Russian Government remarks on the system of proceeding by violence, that has become prevalent in Europe for the settlement of disputed questions, instances the cases of the Danish Duchies, the Danubian Principalities, and the recent war and annexation in Germany, and declares her intention of acting in future as her interests dictate, and without showing greater regard to treaties than has been shown by her neighbors. After ten years the Treaty of Paris is as galling to Russia as on the first day, and even more so, because she sees that others have rebelled against and broken similar bonds. That treaty, as a shrewd diplomatist lately remarked to me, humiliated Russia without weakening her, and so far it was a mistake. But since then Russia has revived and regained strength. She sees the political waters of Europe troubled, and she is disposed to fish in them. Many persons imagine that in a year's time, when the great Paris Exhibition is drawing to a close, we shall be on the brink of a war between France and Prussia. What if, instead of that, we see the Eastern question opened, and France and Prussia in alliance? The tendency seems in that direction. We cannot imagine France attacking Prussia for the mere pleasure of beating her, and then retreating within her former limits—always supposing her victorious, which is by no means certain. The object of such a war must be an extension of frontier, and such an attempt would array the whole of Germany against France—the Austrian Germans not excepted. Germany feels her strength, and will relinquish none of her territory. On the other hand, there are various indications that the Eastern question will again before long become prominent, and very probably the cause of war. Russia is concentrating troops at Kharkov, a good central position, convenient for a start in various directions. In Servia, we learn from Vienna, large armaments have for some time past been making, and a great number of rifled cannon have been obtained. National committees are said to be active in the Christian provinces of Turkey, and only wait a signal to bring about an insurrection. The hand of Russia is discovered in this, and Austria is on her guard. The Austrian Consuls at Belgrade and Bucharest have been summoned to Vienna to supply information. According to a letter from Vienna in the *Patrie*, the Emperor of Russia lately said to the Minister of a foreign Power that he "could not behold with indifference the establishment in Europe of the principle of the predominance of force over right." On the same authority we learn that orders have been given to finish, in the early months of 1867, the railways which are to connect Kiew with Lemberg, Odessa and Balta; the line from Kiew to Balta is to be handed over to the Government on the first of November next. The concession of a double line which will put Kiew in direct communication with two important points of Galicia has just been granted, although the Austrian Government is said to be not yet agreed with that of Russia on the strategical direction to be given to these two new lines.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The Peace Negotiations.

VIENNA, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The peace negotiations with Italy are progressing slowly. Nothing is yet arranged relative to the financial questions.

The Austrian Government is about to effect an entire reform in the present system of military conscription, and it is said that means will be eventually adopted for doubling the number of the available forces of the Austrian Empire.

FLORENCE, Friday, Sept. 7—Evening.

The *Nazione* states positively that upon the popular vote in Venetia taking place the King Government will make no change in the political, military or administrative position it has taken up in that Province in the name of national right.

This declaration has been communicated to all the King's Commissioners in Venetia.

SEPT. 9.

A Royal decree has been issued ordering the dismissal of 58,000 men of the classes of 1842 and 1843, and of all those who voluntarily enlisted in the regular army during the war.

Treatment of the Italian Envoy.

From the Memorial Diplomatique.

A letter from Vienna says that the Emperor of Austria treated with the greatest consideration the Italian Envoy charged with the negotiations of peace. His Majesty is said to have specially remarked to Gen. MENABREA that the cession of Venetia to France had not been intended to wound the national sentiment of Italy, but to execute engagements previously contracted with the Emperor NAPOLEON; by the terms of which Austria, whether victorious or vanquished, was bound to lend herself to the accomplishment of the French programme of 1859. The Emperor of Austria, being detained in his capital by serious affairs of State, has been obliged to abandon his projected excursion to Trieste, where His Majesty intended to visit the Empress of Mexico, his sister-in-law, and also to pass in review the squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral DE TEGETHOF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenians in Liverpool.

From the London Times, Sept. 10.

With reference to the statements made in a paragraph which appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, and which also appeared in the Liverpool morning papers, Lieut.-Col. BIDWILL, of the Sixty-fourth Rifle Volunteers, has addressed a letter to the Liverpool *Albion*. He complains that the names of men under his command had been published in such a way as to lead the public to infer that the regiment was in some way associated with Fenianism, against which every precaution had been taken. He incloses a letter he had received from Capt. GREAVES, the Adjutant, of the regiment. Capt. GREAVES says, that having seen in the morning papers that the corps and some members lately belonging to it were mentioned in the reports of the seizures made in Salisbury-street, he deemed it desirable to inquire personally into the particulars regarding the men named—COX, MULLIDA and FARRELL—as to their connection with the house and its contents. He therefore went, on Saturday morning, to Mrs. BLACKMORE's, and learned from her that LENNON, Cox and MULLIDA had lodged with her for periods varying from two to three years. Cox was paying his addresses to Miss BLACKMORE but, owing to some difference, he enlisted early in 1865, and was bought off by Mrs. BLACKMORE, but he again enlisted toward the end of the year, and is now serving as a non-commissioned officer at Gibraltar with his regiment, the Eighty-seventh. He had seen his letter to Miss BLACKMORE, dated Aug. 28, so that a report that he had left his regiment is not correct. When Cox left MULLIDA and LENNON left for other lodgings. MULLIDA since went to Dublin, and LENNON to Glasgow. Both men left Liverpool to seek employment. FARRELL left Mrs. BLACKMORE's house in March last, and lived for some three or four months in Devon-street, when he was joined by his wife from Ireland, and went to America. Previous to leaving Salisbury-street, FARRELL introduced BROOKS, "the hardware merchant." Cox never saw the man, though it is reported that he it was who introduced BROOKS. Beyond the mysterious fluid, nothing, he is informed, was discovered, except an old small-bore rifle and some pistol cartridges. From his knowledge of LENNON—one of the oldest members of the corps—also of Cox and MULLIDA while in the regiment, as well as from the result of his inquiries, he is convinced that no taint of Fenianism should attach to their names, nor could he discover anything of the kind with regard to FARRELL beyond his acquaintance for a short time with the man BROOKS, which acquaintance might have been casual.

The Clipper-Ship Race from China.

From the London Times, Sept. 10.

It appears that in the race of the three clipper vessels from China, that arrived on Thursday, the *Taeping* was the winner. She was in dock at 9:47 P. M., while the *Ariel* arrived at 10:15 P. M., and the *Serica* at 11:30 P. M. This almost simultaneous completion by three vessels of an ocean passage of more than three months is one of the most singular incidents of modern navigation. The first of them receives 10s. per ton extra, the bills of lading of each being worded "with 10s. per ton extra if first sailing vessel in dock with new teas from Foochow," and in China there are also extremely heavy wagers dependent upon the race. As the cargoes of each vessel will now reach the London market at the same time, it became the interest of the respective consignees that the vessel with their special cargo should not get into dock first, as they would thus escape the payment of the premium of 10s. for a priority which can now be of no practical benefit to them, while on the other hand the masters of the vessels had every motive on behalf of their owners to strive for the victory, even by a single minute.

FRANCE.

The New Breech-loader and Cuirass.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 8.

We hear a great deal about the new Chassepot breech-loader, which some say is as superior to the Prussian needle-gun as the latter is to a Minie rifle, but this is likely to be an exaggeration. In a very short time, the *Patrie* announces, one hundred regiments of the line will be armed with it. The statement of that semi-official journal that not only the arms but all the questions relative to the organization of the French army, as regards both *personnel* and *matériel*, are to be made the subject of a thorough study, has attracted attention here, and it is interpreted by some as an admission that the French army is not in a state at present to contend successfully with that of Prussia—perhaps also as a hint to take patience and to wait till the new guns are ready and all the improvements made. I hear that the new cuirass is being worked at with the intention of giving it to the troops. It is the invention of a needy young Italian who came to Paris eager to dispose of it to the best bidder, and who found means of access to a French General high in office. The General examined this new kind of armor, which is described as a flexible metal shirt, weighing only 4½ lbs., hung it up, took a revolver, and fired four or five shots at it. The bullets fell to the ground, leaving but a slight mark upon the ball-proof tissue. The invention was clearly of sufficient importance to be submitted to the Emperor, who, after witnessing a trial, bade the inventor communicate his secret to no one, and said he would purchase it of him. You will have heard of the new plan suggested of large bucklers, to be carried by the front-rank men, who, kneeling, protect those behind them, who fire through loopholes in the shields, which thus serve as rests for the guns. Modern improvements in the art of slaughter seem taking us back, in many respects, to the defences of the Middle Ages.

Non-Arrival of the Cuba.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Sept. 25—8:30 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, now due here.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of Queen Emma—Important Decision in the United States Court—An Attempt to Invalidate the Land Titles of San Francisco—Reported Troubles in Lower California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 24.

The steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama, arrived to-day, with New-York dates to Sept. 1. Queen EMMA and suite came passengers on the *Sacramento*. The steamer was followed by the United States steamer *Shubrick*. She passed Fort Point at 2 o'clock, receiving a salute of twenty-one guns.

The fort at Blank Point fired a salute and dipped the national colors. The U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt* fired another salute, and hoisted the Hawaiian flag at the mainmast head. The Consul at Hawaii, now here, will receive the Queen officially. Apartments, profusely decorated with flowers, have been secured for her at one of the principal hotels, and the Hawaiian flag will be displayed over the building during her stay.

Judge FIELD, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day rendered a decision in favor of the United States for $35,000 against MICHAEL REESE, on the bail bond of JOSEY SAINAUTEUR, given in 1858. This case, which is considered very important, springs from efforts of SAINAUTEUR to obtain possession, by means of forged titles, of the greater part of the real estate of San Francisco.

Passengers arrived from Cape St. Lucas on the steamer *Sacramento*, report the rumor of a counter revolution in lower California in favor of the exiled Governor, ANTONIO PEDRUI, who, with four hundred men, has started from San Jose for Japaz to enstate SALVADOR VILLARIUS a Provisional Governor, pending the arrival of Gov. PEDRIN, who is expected to return next steamer.

Another rumor says the Imperial garrison of Mazatlan had started out to attack CORRANNA, with a view of raising the seige of that place. They met a disastrous defeat, and CORRANNA followed them to Mazatlan, when the town was captured and is still held, the French fleet being at Gayamus.

The steamer *Continental*, not knowing that CORRUNNA occupied Mazatlan, ran into that port, when the Liberal commander seized her, with three thousand rifles and a quantity of ammunition on the charge of being engaged in making war on Mexico.

The corner-stone of the United States Barrack Mint was laid at Carson, Nevada, yesterday, with Masonic ceremonies.

Arrived, ship *Mellard*, DINGLY, Liverpool.

THE INDIANS.

War Against the Whites—A Great Number Killed—Trains Attacked.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Information received from Fort Laramie, Reno and Big Horn River states that 150 whites have been killed by the Indians. The road from Laramie to Powder River is filled with graves of murdered men. A whole train was murdered on Big Horn River. Numbers of men and women have also been killed.

The Indians have become emboldened by their unchecked success, and defy the military. Red Cloud, principal chief at Laramie Peace Treaty, has taken the war path. A band of Arapahoes attacked another train on Big Horn, killed seven men, stole all the stock, and compelled the people to stop travel. Scouts from Fort Reno report that the Sioux and Cheyennes attacked that post, carrying away all their stock.

Reports state that a train of 256 wagons on the road fought the Sioux and Cheyennes all the way from Fort Laramie to Reno, losing 22 men, killed; a great deal of stock was lost. Thirty-nine men have been killed on Big Horn River. The Indians are well armed and equipped.

The grasshoppers have taken possession of Kansas and Western Missouri. Huge swarms are devastating here.

KENTUCKY.

Dr. Ferris Released on Bail.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Dr. FERRIS, mail agent, was released yesterday, giving $2,000 bail for his appearance on Feb. 25 before the United States Circuit Court.

The Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

There has been hard rains here to-day. There were four deaths by cholera.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

PITTSFIELD, Mass, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions convened here this afternoon.

Over 2,000 people are here from abroad, and hospitality is taxed to its utmost. Thirteen members are reported deceased during the past year. The Treasurer reports the total income for the past year at $446,942 44; balance now in treasury, $6,666 97. President HICKOCK, of Union College, preached the introductory sermon this evening, on the "Divine Idea of Christian Life."

The Southern Loyalists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Southern delegation arrived here at 5 P. M. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the public reception intended was abandoned. A meeting was held in Masonic Hall. Every available space was filled. An address of welcome to the State was delivered by W. P. FISHBACK, of this city, and responded to by MR. FLETCHER, GOV. HAMILTON, and Senator FOWLER, of Tennessee, made lengthy speeches.

A Large Steamer Ashore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The quarantine steamer *City of Albany* reports having spoken off the Capes this morning the steamer *E. C. Knight*, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Baltimore, which reported a large steamer ashore on Body Island, seventy miles south of Cape Henry, signaling in distress. Owing to a heavy sea and the breakers, the *Knight* was unable to render any assistance.

Destruction of a Fleet of Barges.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

A fleet of coal and salt barges, lying above the city, was struck by drift-wood yesterday morning. Twenty-five coal barges and one salt barge were set adrift, and the salt barge and six coal barges were sunk. Loss about $30,000.

A Fenian Rumor.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 25.

It is reported upon good authority that a large number of Fenians are concentrating in Northern Vermont for a raid upon Canada. Considerable excitement exists in those counties which border on the Canadian line.

Funeral of Hon. John B. Steele.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The funeral of the late Hon. JOHN B. STEELE will take place at St. John's Episcopal Church on Thursday, Sept. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

PETERSON & MARSHALL's flour mill, on Thirtieth and Market streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

The Opera at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Richings Opera Troupe are creating a great *furore* at the Academy of Music in this city.

The La Clede Races.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The La Clede races have been postponed till Oct. 8, on account of the rainy weather. Eighty horses are now here, and will remain till the meeting.

A Physician Poisoned.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Dr. CHARLES M. SWETT, of Kennebunk, was poisoned with morphine and died on Sunday night. His wife was arrested for the crime yesterday.

The Cholera at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

For the twenty-four hours ending 7 P. M. there were 41 deaths by cholera.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Sept. 26: Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21 and 700.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wendell Phillips' Letter Declining the Workingmen's Nomination for Congress.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has declined the nomination to Congress tendered him by the Workingmen's Convention for the Third District of Massachusetts. The following is his letter of declination:

Messrs. D. P. Butler, George E. McNeill and James Pinkham:

You bring me notice of my nomination to Congress by the workingmen of the Third Congressional District. I can find no words hearty enough to express my profound sense of the honor you do me in offering to trust our momentous question to that extent in my hands. I appreciate, also, that tribute of your respect and your willingness to accept my life in the place of pledge, asking no other. Having worked 30 years in behalf of the labor of one-half the nation, nothing would give me prouder satisfaction than to stand in Congress the representative, in a special sense, of the cause of labor throughout the nation. Although, therefore, I have hitherto promptly declined all offers of political trust, still, sincerely desirous to meet your wishes, if possible, I have thoroughly reconsidered the whole subject, but come to the conclusion, as heretofore, that I cannot accept the honor you offer me. I feel that in accepting office I should, paradoxical as it may sound, incur responsibility to a far greater extent than I should gain power. I do not wish a place of responsibility without all the power which should accompany it. It seems to me that I can, in present circumstances, serve our cause better out of Congress than in it. Let me congratulate you on this suspicious opening of our political movement. You have shown that, if true to the flag, you can decide on which head congressional honors shall rest. If we are thus true, our movement, under the full sunshine of public discussion, will soon ripen to complete success.

Most cordially, your fellow-citizen,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

SEPT. 24, 1866.

The Tribune and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: The publication in your paper of a letter, purporting to be from Plymouth Church to its Pastor, although the carefully guarded terms in which you introduced it need not have misled any, has created a general impression that such a letter actually was prepared and sent by the Church to me. I will thank you, therefore, to publish the facts.

No meeting of Plymouth Church, either formal or informal, was ever held, or even called, touching this letter or its occasion. No meeting of any kind whatsoever of more than three or four gentlemen was ever held at all.

The suppositious letter was drawn up by two or three persons and shown casually to two or three persons for suggestions. There are nine deacons of the church; not one signed it. There are nine Trustees; not one of their names was appended to the document. There are, I believe, between 1,700 and 2,000 members of Plymouth Church; not one single member signed it. Not even the gentlemen who prepared it signed it. It was never received by men or seen till it appeared in print. It was never sent to me at all.

It was only after my second letter had been publicly read to the congregation, that one of the gentlemen interested in this supposed letter of Plymouth Church, bore it to the *Tribune* office, and procured it to be published in connection with mine. If he had been frank you would not have published it. For, he would have been obliged to say: "Here is an inchoate letter, which a few gentlemen have drawn up, which no one has signed, and which has never been submitted to either a regular or informal meeting of Plymouth Church; cannot it be printed so as to seem the cause of Mr. BEECHER's second letter?" Had this statement been made, you would have replied: "It would not be honest or honorable to publish this, except as a private letter;" and in this decision, all just and fair men would have agreed with you.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Quarrel Among Paper Collar Makers—The Law to be Invoked—Combinations Offensive and Defensive—A Good Opening for Lawyers.

There is at present a quarrel existing between the manufacturers of paper collars, cuffs, shirt-bosoms, and other articles of that description, which bids fair to rival the great india-rubber controversy which occupied the Courts of the land so many weary years. Since the breaking out of the late rebellion the paper collar business has increased to nearly ten times what it was before hostilities commenced, owing to the demand among soldiers and sailors for those articles. There is, at the present time, all of $10,000,000 invested in the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs; and from 3,000 to 5,000 persons are furnished employment in this branch of business. Unfortunately, a quarrel has arisen among them, and there is a prospect that the lawyers will absorb a good share of the profits. The quarrel hinges upon patents.

From the best information we can gather, the first patent for paper collars was issued in 1854 to WALTER HUNT, of this City, who is said to have been the inventor of the sewing-machine, and also of a diaper pin. Each one of these articles has since made the fortune of several gentlemen, but MR. HUNT failed to acquire a fortune. After his death, LOCKWOOD of Philadelphia bought the paper-collar patent from the widow. The original patent granted to Mr. HUNT was for a collar manufactured from a combination of paper and muslin, and that gentleman, in his application, distinctly says that paper collars were previously in use, and that all he claims is the introduction of the muslin. As early as 1832, and from that time to the present, paper collars and cuffs have been worn, but no patent was issued previous to the one granted to MR. HUNT. Mr. LOCKWOOD has had the patent renewed several times, and each time has claimed more than Mr. HUNT ever contemplated, until now it is asserted that the old original patent covers not only paper and muslin collars but collars made of paper alone. Mr. LOCKWOOD, and several other gentlemen engaged in the business, merged their interests and formed the "Union Paper Collar Company," and under this name have notified other dealers that they claimed a monopoly of the business. Suits have been commenced against several manufacturers, and retail dealers have been warned against selling collars of any other make than theirs. The Union Company is understood to have licensed twelve persons to manufacture their collars, promising to suppress all infringements of their rights within three months. The three months have nearly elapsed, and although legal steps have been taken looking to that end, no other manufacturers have yet been suppressed.

Yesterday a number of the paper collar manufacturers met at the store of Mr. S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, for the purpose of completing an Association and raising funds to defend all suits brought against themselves or customers by the Union Company. These gentlemen deny the validity of any paper-collar patent which does not recognize muslin as one of the component parts of the collar, and are resolved to fight the Union Company on that line.

Mr. WARD presided, and Mr. BLOSSOM acted as Secretary. The Committee of five, upon which was devolved the task of drafting articles of association, reported a Constitution, which was adopted. This document provides for an Association to be governed by seven directors, who are to choose a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Association is pledged not only to defend all suits brought by the Union Company against other manufacturers and dealers, but to "carry the war into Africa" by prosecuting that company for injuring the business of the others. An initiation fee of $300 is charged, which may be increased after the 1st of November. Furthermore, each member binds himself to pay to the Treasurer of the Association one-half of one per cent. on his monthly sales, as reported to the Revenue Assessor; this monthly payment to continue until the sum of $50,000 has been paid into the treasury. The directors are instructed to take the necessary steps to have the Association incorporated. A number of gentlemen, dealers in paper collars, appended their signatures to the articles, some of them having come long distances to effect this organization.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected yesterday as officers of the Association: J. R. Blossom, President; S. W. H. Ward, Vice-President; William P. Lyon, Treasurer and Secretary. Directors, J. R. Blossom, S. W. H. Ward, E. Jennings, R. W. Potter, M. Ezekiel, William P. Lyon.

The Union Company publishes the names of fifteen lawyers employed to prosecute their cases, and doubtless the new Association will employ an equal number, so that there is a prospect of plenty of litigation before the matter is finally settled.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—This institution has been in existence for about thirty years, having been established by Mr. AUGUSTUS GRAHAM, a gentleman who did all he could with the wealth that he had accumulated, for the good of his fellow-citizens. He organized not only the Brooklyn Institute, but the Home for Aged and Indigent Females—the latter situated in Washington-avenue. The Institute is situated in Washington-street, near the corner of Concord-street. It was originally designed as a library, reading and sketching room for such boys or young men who chose to take advantage of the opportunities presented. A large number were educated there, and some of them are now prominent men in society. Some three months since it was decided to alter and enlarge the building, in order to extend its usefulness, and the old structure was consequently taken down, or rather remodeled, so as to provide for the increased wants of the pupils. The new building has a granite front, 52 feet front by 98 feet deep; 80 feet high, with French roof, slated. The first floor contains the library; the second and third are thrown into one, and designed as the lecture room; the fourth floor is to be divided into the studio, picture galleries, &c. The lecture room will seat comfortably about 1,000 persons, and is intended for lectures, &c., but for no theatrical entertainments of whatever kind. It will be well ventilated, and in all respects fitted up in the best style of architecture. The entrance will be much better than formerly, and the access more easy. The mason and builder is Mr. JOHN D. ANDERSON; the carpenters, Messrs. GLOVER & HUNTER, and the architect Mr. JOHN J. GLOVER. The cost of the new structure will be $32,600. It will be completed about the 1st of December, and ready for occupation.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—The Republican Primaries for the election of delegates to the different Conventions, were held last night. The following are the delegates elected to the Congressional Conventions from the Wards named, Thirteenth Ward—Demas Strong, Howell Smith, Watson Sanford, Wm. H. Leaycraft, Chas. B. Morton. Fourteenth Ward—Jno. Norris, Christopher Fagan, Geo. Burrows, Thomas Sherlock, Samuel Hardy. Fifteenth Ward—Joseph T. Large, Henry Beales, Daniel J. Ross, Wm. Westerfield, Hubert Hendrickson. Sixteenth Ward—Jacob Rueger, H. E. Rohr, James Bale, John C. Larwill, Benj. Cook. Nineteenth Ward—A. Snow, J. J. Hallenbeck, S. W. Truslow, Franklin Whiting, Wm. Rouse.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—A LADY AND THREE CHILDREN THROWN FROM A WAGON, AND ALL OF THEM BADLY INJURED.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a lady named WINKLER, residing in McKibben-street, E. D., was thrown from a wagon containing herself and three children, all of whom were badly injured. The accident took place at the corner of Smith and Boerum streets, in consequence of the horse, which the lady was driving, taking fright. The injured were removed to the residence of an acquaintance in the neighborhood of the accident.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—The new cases reported yesterday were as follows: 1. MARY CONLEY, aged 35 years, No. 10 Van Brunt-street; mild—will probably recover. 2. GEORGE SCHWELDER, aged 2 years, No. 331 Columbia-street; died, Sept. 24. 3. JAMES TEENEY, aged 22 years, No. 55 Willow place, near Amity-street; case critical. The deaths reported from cholera for Monday were 1; cholera infantum and diarrhœa, 6; other foul-air diseases, 4; all other diseases, 20. Total, 33.

THE TWELFTH WARD HOMICIDE.—An inquest was commenced yesterday before the Coroner as to the cause of the death of PATRICK DONNELLY, who died at the Long Island College Hospital on Friday last, of injuries sustained in an encounter with WILLIAM COX on the evening of the 16th inst., at a liquor store, corner of Columbia and Huntington streets. Several witnesses were examined, and the inquest was adjourned until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS IN COURT.—HERMAN BRUNSE, engaged in the liquor business at No. 77 Grand-street, E. D., yesterday afternoon appeared before Justice DAILEY to answer a charge of violating the third section of the Excise Law. His case was adjourned to the 6th of October. Mr. SWALLOW, of No. 56 South Seventh-street, was arraigned on a similar charge, but no complainant appearing, he was discharged.

THE HUNTER'S POINT KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—The explosion and fire at KELLY & Co.'s oilworks, at Hunter's Point, on Monday, caused damage to the extent of about $10,000. This loss is covered by insurance in the following Companies: Albany City, Beekman and Norwich.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK AND PATERSON RAILROAD.—The work on this road is being rapidly pushed to completion, and but a short time will elapse before the enterprising cities of Newark and Paterson will be in direct railroad communication with each other. About two miles of the route at Bellville is graded and ready for the rails, and at other points the work looks favorable. The contracts for completing the road are all given out, and it is expected that locomotives will be coursing over a portion of the track in the Spring. This road will develop one of the most beautiful portions of the State, the Passaic Valley, rich not only in its agricultural products, but in most charming scenery. It will be the means of attracting attention to the delightful and romantic building sites along the western ridge, and but a short time will elapse before the tide of wealth and refinement will set in that direction, seeking locations for handsome residences. Already many residents of New-York and Newark have selected sites for dwellings along the line of the road, and another season will see the mason and the carpenter busily engaged in erecting commodious edifices. This most beautiful portion of the State has been comparatively overlooked for the reason that the means of getting to it were so limited. The completion of this road will speedily remedy this, more particularly as the new road from New-York to Newark is being rapidly pushed forward, and will offer increased facilities for traveling back and forth.

ORGANIZATION OF A UNION REPUBLICAN CLUB IN HOBOKEN.—A largely attended meeting of the Republicans of Hoboken favorable to the Congressional policy for reconstruction, was held at Washington Hall, in Garden-street, for the purpose of organizing for the Fall campaign. The following named gentlemen were elected permanent officers: President—CHAS. WEHLE. Vice-Presidents—CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, ISAAC SHREEVE, and CHAS. GATES. Corresponding Secretary—JULIUS FEHR. Recording Secretary—DANIEL TALLES. Treasurer—JACOB BORN.

A committee of three from each Ward was appointed on registry. After some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

CHOLERA IN NEWARK.—The cholera has broken out in Newark in two or three localities, and within three or four days several fatal cases have occurred. Two children of TERRENCE MCCARROL, of No. 23 Cabinet-street, died on Monday night....In the same house, the wife of PATRICK SMITH died on Monday morning and his child on Friday....A woman named SARAH KING, a native of Ireland, 41 years of age, died of the same disease on Monday....JAMES T. CONKLIN, a blacksmith, aged 57, and residing at No. 46 Garden-street, was taken sick on Monday night and died yesterday morning. Dr. LYON, who attended him, pronounced it a case of Asiatic cholera.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT.—A few days since a colored man was engaged at an intelligence office in New York, as waiter at the female boarding-school of Miss Ranney, in Elizabeth. Subsequently the fellow decamped with a gold watch and chain, a diamond ring and various other articles belonging to his employer. He has been traced to New York, but his arrest has not yet been effected.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—A man named BERNARD DOWNEY, employed as a brakeman on the Central Railroad, was instantly killed at Elizabeth on Monday afternoon, whilst engaged coupling cars. It is supposed that he caught his foot between the rails and was unable to extricate it, and as the train moved forward he was knocked down. Both his legs were broken, and his skull was crushed in by the wheels.

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.—A young man named JAMES CONROY, a boatman in the employ of LOUIS STROBER, of Jersey City, started in a boat on Sunday evening for the pile-driving apparatus, below the Central Railroad docks, since which time he has not been heard of. The boat was found capsized near Communipaw yesterday, and it is thought that CONROY has been drowned.

At the great National Field Trial of Mowers and Reapers, held at Auburn in July last, the "Buckeye Mower," built by ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co., was the only machine which received the highest mark, "40," for perfection of work in cutting lodged clover, as well as in low meadow bottom.—*Advertisement.*

I would not take $100 for it, if I could not get another, so said a mother of Coldwell's Patent Baby Jumper and Walker. Three days' trial given. If not satisfactory money returned. Depot, No. 478 Broadway.

The Palm of Superiority.

On the whole we are constrained, after close observation, and the use of different machines for more than a year, to award *the palm of superiority to the Willcox & Gibbs*, as the most complete in all its parts, and the most perfect in its operations—a family machine, adapted to sewing any number of thicknesses from one to twenty folds of sheeting muslin.—[ECONOMIST.]—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

No Better Blood Purifier can be obtained than DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles, which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in *Jayne's Almanac*. Read them and be convinced. For sale by all druggists.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success, by millions of mothers, for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR has never failed to restore gray hair to its original color. It cleans the scalp and strengthens the weakest hair, and is soothing to the nervous temperament. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable Hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Circulation of the Tribune.

Monday, Sept. 17	Daily	45,258 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 18	Daily	46,280 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 18	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 19	Daily	45,250 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 19	Weekly	127,750 copies.
Thursday, Sept. 20	Daily	46,140 copies.
Friday, Sept. 21	Daily	45,550 copies.
Friday, Sept. 21	Semi-Weekly	27,600 copies.
Saturday, Sept. 22	Daily	47,740 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during last week. We shall continue to report from week to week for the information of the business community.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in The Weekly for less than $5.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
Also. SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report, at the " Grand Trial.*")
Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing both stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Company's First Premium Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest Premium New-York State Fair, 1866.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—SPEED.—On Tuesday, Sept. 25, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. D. R. Lee, Miss HANNAH MATILDA, eldest daughter of Capt. James R. Speed, of Melrose, to Capt. H. A. ADAMS, late U. S. Army.

BRYCE—METCALF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, T. TILESTON BRYCE to ANNA, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Jas. W. Metcalf, formerly of this City.

DAVIS—EUSTIS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., ALBERT A. DAVIS, M. D., resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital, to MARY J. EUSTIS, youngest daughter of the late Silas Dunham.

HENDERSON—SMITH.—At Victor, Ontario County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Jonas Scorandyke, THOMAS HENDERSON to Miss JENNIE M. SMITH, all of Westchester County, N. Y. No cards.

HORN—YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Arthur Michell, at Morristown, D. TIEMANN HORN to FANNY YOUNG, widow of the late Edward F. Young, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOPKINS—KNIGHT.—At East Hampton, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by President Hopkins, of William's College, assisted by Rev. Dr. Seelye, of East Hampton, Rev. HENRY HOPKINS, of Westfield, Mass., to Miss ALICE KNIGHT, daughter of Horatio G. Knight.

OAKLEY—RIDNER.—On Monday, Sept. 24, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. James A. Upjohn, ALFRED OAKLEY to HENRIETTA A., daughter of John F. Ridner, all of this City.

DIED.

ALCHINSON.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 23, JAMES ALCHINSON, born in England, aged 63 years, apothecary of New-York Dispensary.

AVERILL.—On Saturday, Sept. 22, at the residence of the child's grandfather, Mr. Peter Diefendorf, in Fort Plain, Montgomery County, N. Y., FRANK DIEFENDORF, infant son of Horatio F. and Permelia M. D. Averill.

BEEKMAN.—On Monday, Sept. 24, SAMUEL, son of Daniel D. and Mary J. Beekman.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 185 East 20th-st. The remains will be taken to Somerville, N. J., for interment.

BIRCH.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 25, CHARLES BIRCH, aged 22 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday next at 3 P. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn. His friends and those of his uncles, Joseph, William and Arthur Orgill, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CLARK.—On Monday, Sept. 24, suddenly, of cholera infantum, JOSEPH WILDEY, only child of Henry M. and Josephine F. W. Clark, and grandson of Rev. Joseph Wildey, aged 4 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, No. 207 West 50th-st., without further notice. The remains will be removed on Thursday morning to Tarrytown, N. Y., for interment.

CARMAN.—At Leavenworth City, Kansas, on Friday, Sept. 14, of dysentery, ROBERT H. CARMAN, formerly of Dutchess County, N. Y., aged 23 years, 9 months and 5 days.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DUPRE.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 23, EMILE DUPRE, of the firm of Dupre, Kretz & Co., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of Zophar Mills, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 111 West 40th-st.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 25, FLORENCE, youngest child of Wm. W. and Margaret Jackson, aged 4 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock at the R. D. Church, 21st-st., near 5th-av.

LORD.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 24, Mrs. LOUISA LORD, wife of John Lord, LL.D.

Funeral to take place at St. John's Church at 4 o'clock to-day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 26.

MOORE.—In Williamsburgh, Monday, Sept. 24, JOHN D. MOORE, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 10 A. M.

ROSETTE.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, SUSAN ROSETTE, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth City for interment.

RELYEA.—On Monday evening, Sept. 24, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH, wife of Peter Relyea, and eldest daughter of J. R. Ryers, Esq., aged 47 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F & A. M., and Ark Lodge No. 28, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, 27th inst., at 1 P. M., from the Willett-st. M. E. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WILLIAMSON.—Of consumption, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, HENRY T. WILLIAMSON, in the 34th year of his age, of the firm of Youngs, Smith & Co.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 266 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 3 o'clock.

WHITING.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 15, MARGARET WHITING, wife of Gen. Charles Whiting, in the 77th year of her age.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. F. W. Rice, the Consul of the United States at Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, of the death on the 30th of August, 1866, at Aspinwall, of William O. Smith, Purser of the steamship *Champion*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.
WM. GALE, JR.,
SILVERSMITH,
Has opened the store
Nos. 572 and 574 Broadway,
with a new and extensive stock of
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, to which the attention of the public is invited.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,
USED BY THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS.
ADAPTED TO ANY BRANCH OF BUSINESS FOR FOREIGN OR HOME MARKETS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND DURABLE.
Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House,
New-York.

BOKER'S BITTERS,
For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—THE attention of the profession is respectfully solicited to investigate my treatment of scrofulous affections of the hip joint, without any surgical operation or mechanical appliances—no matter how extensive the bones may be involved (necrosis;) and also to the treatment of scrofulous and syphilitic affections generally. I will treat their patients without charge, and instruct them how to treat those cases with great success. My great desire is to promulgate my treatment in order to obviate the painful surgical operations, and also the certainty of a radical cure by a constitutional treatment.
JOSEPH HEINE, M. D.,
No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

INVALIDS AND PHYSICIANS NEED NOT look in the newspapers or on the fences for the virtues of RISLEY'S BUCHU; but in the large bottles, which are put up with full directions for treating complaints of the urinary organs, and sold for $1 by the druggists.

HILL'S HAIR-DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK or brown; instantaneous; best and cheapest; contains as much as dollar sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

MAGIC BOW AND ARROW, 15 CENTS.—Sold at all the toy-stores. Depot, No. 478 Broadway. Boys wanted to sell them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day,
BOUND TO THE WHEEL.
A NOVEL.
BY JOHN SAUNDERS,
Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," "Martin Pole," &c.
8vo, Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1 25.
A very interesting story.—*London Sun.*
The idea of the hero is original, and very carefully worked out.—*London Spectator.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have recently Published:

BATTLE PIECES AND ASPECTS OF THE WAR. By HERMAN MELVILLE, Author of "Typee," "Omoo," "Redburn," "Mardi," "Moby Dick," "Whitejacket," &c. 12mo, Cloth, $1 75.

THE HIDDEN SIN. A Novel. With Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, $1 50; Paper, $1.

ENGLISH TRAVELERS AND ITALIAN BRIGANDS. A Narrative of Capture and Captivity. By W. J. C. MOENS. With a Map and several Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1 75.

INSIDE; A Chronicle of Secession. A Novel. By GEORGE F. HARRINGTON. With Illustrations by THOMAS NAST. 8vo, Cloth, $1 75; Paper, $1 25.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to July, 1866, and a map embracing Colored Routes of Travel in the above Countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fifth Year. Large 12mo, Leather, Pocketbook Form, $7 50.

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. A Novel. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Scenes of Clerical Life," "Romola," &c. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents. *An Elegant Library Edition will be published shortly.*

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The enrollment book of the above-named Association will be opened for the enrollment of members at Ebbitt Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst.

The Conservative citizens of the District, irrespective of party, are invited to come forward and join the organization.

D. M. SMYTHE, President.

CAPT. KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

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OF THE

Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

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PROPOSALS FOR
$300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1895.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed February 10, 1865, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Sept. 25, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

Office of the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 18th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Office of the Chicago and Alton R. R. Co., No. 8 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot the eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 428, 333, 344, 127, 156, 462, 71, 544, 572, 330, 137, 180, 311, 212, 276, 312, 54, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
I. H. MEYER, No. 4 Exchange-place.

Office Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Sept. 6, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office of E. S. Munroe & Co., No. 81 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York, Sept. 22, 1866.

UNITED STATES SIXES, 1868, COUPON and Registered wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111¾	111⅞	June, 7-30	105¾	[illegible]
Coupon, '81	111¾	111⅞	July, 7-30	105¾	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108⅝	109⅜	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117½
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅛	111⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅜	108⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	108⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	98¾	99	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	[illegible]
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105½	106½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	144⅜	144⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	105⅝	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
THE
MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS COMPANY
WILL OPEN ITS DIRECT LINES TO THE PUBLIC
ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
AND BE PREPARED TO DO
A GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS
with the
EAST, WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST,
including, also, the
CARRYING AND COLLECTING OF MONEYS,
VALUABLES, &c.

The lines then opened will embrace the routes between NEW-YORK, BOSTON, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, and all the intermediate places, and to be rapidly extended over all the routes of trade.

The capital of this Company is $20,000,000, and is an ample guaranty to the public of its responsibility. All losses or damages of property intrusted to it will be promptly and equitably adjusted.

Every effort will be made to merit the patronage and meet the just expectations of the public.

For a few days previous to Oct. 1 we shall use our lines for the distribution upon them of our own material.

ELMORE P. ROSS, President.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.
AUBURN, Sept. 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK OFFICES:

Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and 2d sts. Temporary office for money and small packages at No. 194 Broadway, until completion of principal office, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

N. C. MILLER, General Manager in New-York.

CITY OF KEOKUK NEW 8 P. C. BONDS.
20 YEARS TO RUN.

Payable at the Central National Bank in the City of New-York.

Fully secured through payments made and collaterals placed in the hands of

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Trustee.

TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE..............$300,000

These bonds are deemed secure beyond any peradventure, and unequaled as a

RELIABLE 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

A limited amount may be had at par only by applying to the

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.
DETROIT CITY BONDS.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS.
Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

Office of the Duffus Oil Refining Co., No. 45 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 22, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Duffus Oil Refining Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Exchange-place, Room No. 32, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

V. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

Treasury Department, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Office of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Co., Jacksonville, Ills., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free of Government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The Polls will be opened at 12 M.; close at 1 P. M.

WM. PATTON, Secretary.

Office of the Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Co., Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1, 1866, ON the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity, on presentation of the Coupons at Continental National Bank, New-York City.

C. WELCH, Secretary.

COUPONS FOR INTEREST ON MARIPOSA MORTGAGE BONDS, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, at this office, on and after that date.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to JOHN I. BROWER, No. 228 Greenwich-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 5 to 7.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money Deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw Interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., corner of VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in September draw interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $2,365,033 14.

Metropolitan Savings Bank, No. 10 Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXtracted without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$60	[illegible]
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	[illegible]
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	[illegible]
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	[illegible]
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		150	[illegible]
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		25	[illegible]
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	[illegible]
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	[illegible]
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	[illegible]
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	[illegible]
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		25	[illegible]
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	[illegible]
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	[illegible]
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		25	[illegible]
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	[illegible]
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		50	[illegible]
Feb. 20	Abm. Storms		50	[illegible]
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		25	[illegible]
May 20	A. L. Anderson		125	[illegible]
May 20	J. B. Hall		100	[illegible]
Aug. 20	Arethusa Hall		25	[illegible]
Aug. 20	Rd. Jenkins		25	[illegible]
Aug. 20	A. Myatt		100	[illegible]
Aug. 20	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	[illegible]
Aug. 20	E. O'Neill		25	[illegible]
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	[illegible]
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. S. Krug		125	[illegible]
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	[illegible]
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	[illegible]
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	[illegible]
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	[illegible]
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	[illegible]
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	[illegible]
Nov. 11	Ed. Jenkins		25	[illegible]
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	[illegible]
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	[illegible]
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		200	[illegible]
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	[illegible]
Aug. 17	W. R. Marston & Co.		25	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Building, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th September until the morning of Oct. 8.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of The Stout Coal Company, Room No. 44 Trinity Building, New-York, Sept. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on and after Oct. 1. Transfer books closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

United States Petroleum Company, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. for the month of September inst., payable on and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 2.

By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

BULLS HEAD BANK.—THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. This Bank will pay its usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. free of Government tax, on and after the first day of October next.

SEPT. 21, 1866. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Thomas Stephens, Robert L. Darragh, Alfred W. Craven, Guy R. Pelton and William T. Black, created by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for improving the pavement of Broadway in the City of New-York, between the Battery and 14th-st.," passed by the Legislature May 1, 1866, hereby invite plans and proposals for such proposed improvement. Such plans and proposals will be received at the office of the Board, No. 109 Broadway, until Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GUY R. PELTON, President.
WILLIAM T. BLACK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 100 tons, more or less, of Red Ash Coal, furnace and egg size, at and for the use of this depot, until May 1, 1867.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Brev.-Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Paymaster's Office, U. S. N., No. [illegible], New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense and Government tax at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

One Longley's patent hoisting machine, No. 6, to lift 5 tons.

One planing machine for horizontal, vertical and angular planing, with spiral gear driving motion, positive geared feeds self-acting in all directions, with tool lifter operating at all angles, with improved belt-shifter, to plane 20 inches wide, 20 inches deep and 3 feet long, and to be in all respects precisely like the planing machine made by Wm. Sellers & Co.

30,000 feet B. M. spruce plank, 4 inches thick, not less than 10 inches wide, 20 to 30 feet long; 4,000 super. feet rough dressed granite, for sidewalks, from 4 to 5 feet wide, 9 to 10 feet long, and to be dressed 8 inches thick, and joints to be cut straight and true.

Three India-rubber diving suits, with shoes. 1 coil 5 inch hemp-rope.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

150 piles, 45 feet long, 12 inch butts; 25 sticks pine timber, 25 feet long, 12x12 inches; 200 gallons boiled linseed oil.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Six barrels and 520 gallons lamp oil; 400 gallons sperm oil; 2,400 yards thin parceling; 58 bolt cotton canvas, No. 2 to 10, 20 inches; 222 feet wire rope, with Manila heart for stays, size 5.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Thirty yards fearnought.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

470 pieces white pine timber, 3x12 to 12x12, 11 feet 6 inches to 48 feet long; 40 10-inch Albany pine plank, 1¼ inch; 70,000 No. 1 short pine shingles; 4,000 lbs. Kilgour's patent iron cement; 96 sheets ordinary plate iron, each 69x36, 3-16 inch thick; 92 pieces T iron, each 69 inches long by 2¾x2½ inches; 550 feet angle iron, 2½x2½; 1,500 lbs. ⅝x1¼ button-head bolts, hexagonal nuts; 800 wood screws, 2½ inches long by 2¾; one Taft's patent punch, No. 5, to punch ⅝-inch iron and copper; one Taft's patent shear, No. 5, to shear ⅝-inch iron and copper; 800 seamless brass tubes, 2 inches outside diameter by 26¼ inches long, No. 11 wire gauze; 1,000 seamless copper tubes, 1¾ inches outside diameter by 48 inches long, No. 11 wire gauze.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders, with further particulars, to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

Treasury Department, Sept. 17, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners, of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits. Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter. A model and plan of vessel must accompany each bid.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS select employment office, established for the past twenty years in the City and throughout all parts of the country, doing a good cash trade daily, and stands in the highest estimation of the public; also, in connection, is the real estate and general agency business, established the same time. Parties understanding the business will find something to their advantage rare to be found. Satisfactory reasons will be given. Business averages $7,000 to $8,000 per annum. To save trouble none need apply without from $4,000 to $5,000 cash. For particulars address, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, M. S., Station D, Bible House, New-York Post-office. Business for sale; apply for three days.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AND PERSON HAVING $25,000 can buy and carry on a profitable cash business of $75,000 a year with large profits.

We will sell our Stave and Heading Mill in Wilmington, Del., with balance of contract of $8,000 for the sum of $13,000, and unfinished stock and materials at valuation; satisfactory reasons given for selling out, there is a market for all the mill can make on the premises.

P. S.—One of the firm would like to remain. Apply or address to RAY, SPIES & CO., Wilmington, Del.

$500.—PARTNER TAKEN WHERE $3,000 can be cleared each year to a reliable, steady person; the business is light and old established. For particulars address Mr. MILLER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

EUROPEAN STYLE GLASS LETTERS, for windows and signs; surpass ordinary gilding; sent everywhere; glass signs, numbers, labels, frames, wood, foil and other sign letters; agencies established; samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
800 FOR SALE.
1,000 SETS HARNESS.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE team family horses, 15¾ hands; 1 team trotters, 2 single family horses, 2 trotters, double and single harness, buggies, family carriages, &c.; will exchange for real estate. Apply to C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, or No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

BUGGY.—A NEW SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY, coal box; also, a fine set of harness, sold at a bargain, at GROSSMAN'S stable, 22d-st., near [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York, Sept. 22, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on the 3d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents—Hospital, Wall, Common and Sibley.

[illegible] Hospital Tents,
[illegible] Wall Tents,
[illegible] Common Tents,
[illegible] Leather Gaiters,
[illegible] Hog-skin Gaiters,
[illegible] Forage Caps,
[illegible] Cap Covers,
[illegible] Sibley Tent Stoves,
[illegible] Leather Stocks,
[illegible] Great Coat Straps,
[illegible] Musicians' Frock Coats,
[illegible] pairs Trousers,
121 Hospital Tent Flies,
39 Wall Tent Flies,
1,800 Knapsacks,
7,800 Canteens,
60 Axes,
45 Axe Handles,
158 Pickaxes,
461 Spades,
60 Shovels,
140 Mosquito Bars,
Lot of Brass articles,
Flags, &c., &c., &c.

And various small articles of clothing and equipage.

ALSO,

[illegible]

The above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

40,000 TONS
OF
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
SEPT. 26, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their Forty-second Auction Sale of Coal on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, 40,000 TONS of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawana regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue steam propeller

CUYAHOGA,

full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1856. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Lynn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch;
Stores 146 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington City, Sept. 20, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, about twenty-eight hundred (2,800) barrels of cannon and mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

Henry G. Evans, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the store of

J. DONALDSON & CO.,
NO. 581 BROADWAY,

their entire stock of rich French China dinner, tea and toilet sets; rich vases and Parian ware; cut and pressed table glassware; plated tea-sets, gas-fixtures, &c.; also, white and Parisian granite-ware, &c., usually contained in a first-class Broadway retail store. The sale will be positive and without reserve, to close the business.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY OCT. 2,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McC. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 202 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; house 25x58 with an extension 11x20; lot 25x95. The above offers a rare opportunity for those desiring to make an investment in first-class Murray Hill property. Also Brooklyn property—2 lots of land south side South 3d-st., 153 feet 6 inches east of 4th-st. Each lot 25x95. Maps and particulars at the office.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 12 M., with all appurtenances thereunto belonging, the steamer SAMPSON, 284 tons, width of beam 40 feet, light draft, low pressure engine; and the steamer PLANTER, — tons, width of beam 40 feet, light draft, two high pressure engines.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Vermont District, s. s.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom House, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.: 1,800 dressed ermine skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said district, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1866.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

Lewis E. Ward, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS BELONGING TO DR. HUTCHINGS—Situated on West View-av., South Bergen, N. J., containing 18 city lots,

AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 27,
on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The house is three story and basement, 38x36, finished in first-class order throughout, ornamented cornice, fine mantels, dumb waiter, &c.

The location cannot be surpassed; on high ground, overlooking Newark, Orange, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, Staten Island, New-York Bay and Narrows, and the surrounding country.

CHOICE FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

Also, a fine stable and carriage-house, the upper part of which is arranged for a billiard-room, with balcony and French windows; also, a nice hennery.

The horse cars pass within two minutes' walk of this fine property.

The house can be seen at any time as above, or by applying to the auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

Take the Grand-st. horse cars at the ferry, for South Bergen.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT, Esq., Referee.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 17TH AND 18TH STS.—Eight years' lease (commencing May 1, 1865,) for sale, of four lots on 17th and 18th sts., 195 feet 5 inches west of Avenue B, (one on 17th-st. and three on 18th-st.,) each 25x92 feet; rent $400, taxes and water rent, per annum, payable quarterly. Said lease contains the privilege of buying the above, together with eight other lots adjoining on the east, on which the East River Steel Works are situated, at any time before Nov. 1, 1866, at the sum of $2,250 per lot, subject to a certain lease thereon.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

W. F. ALLEN, Attorney for Receiver.

Adreon, Thomas & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the City of Baltimore, the BUILDINGS, FIXTURES AND APPURTENANCES known as Hicks' United States General Hospital, together with the PICKET FENCE inclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 10½ A. M., at No. 225 Washington-av., between De Kalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn: HANDSOME FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW—Walnut parlor suite in brocatel, rich velvet and other carpets, walnut and painted marble-top chamber sets, hair mattresses, marble-top buffet, extension table, chairs, china, glass and plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK: Sale of a large and fine collection of stuffed birds and animals, comprising bears, deer heads, lynx, wild cats, squirrels, foxes, &c., &c.; also foreign and native birds of every variety and plumage, on branches and in glass cases.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., NO. 32 PINE-ST.

RESTAURANTS.

CHARLEY,
(late at Mataran's,)

has opened a restaurant at No. 64 Cedar-st., right opposite the Post-office.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

HAVING ENLARGED OUR STORE
TO TWICE ITS FORMER SIZE, WITH A
NEW FRONT ON FOURTEENTH-ST.,
WE ARE
NOW OPENING
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF FALL GOODS,
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.

SPLENDID STOCK
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES,
WOOLEN, KNIT AND FANCY SHAWLS,
Fall styles Skirtings, Blankets, Quilts, Linens,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, &c.

Complete stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses and Children's English, French and German Cotton and Merino Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, full line of BALBRIGGAN HOSE, Gaiters, and a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, best quality.

An elegant assortment of REAL LACES, CLUNY LACES, BARBES, VAILS, COIFFEURS, LACE SHAWLS, French and Scotch Needlework, Trimmings, BANDS, ROBES, COLLARS, SETS, &c., in latest styles.

Best quality Hat, Sash and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, every shade; Bonnet Velvets, novelties in Buttons, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, &c.

Ladies' made-up Clothing, in stock and to order, in latest style; Weiry, French and German Corsets; Bradley's Hoop Skirts, &c.

A large stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's LINEN, CAMBRIC and SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HEMSTITCH AND NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS.

An elegant stock of Ladies' French NEEDLEWORK and REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Now opening Fall styles HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

A full assortment of EXTRACT SOAPS, BRUSHES and LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES, of the best quality.

A very large variety of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, SCISSORS, NEEDLES and the thousand and one articles necessary for a full stock of those goods, and all of the best quality, at popular prices.

Our Fall importation of best quality French KID GLOVES, for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN, now opening.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

---

500 DOZEN GENT'S FINE HEMMED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 a dozen.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

W. K. PEYTON

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,
Will offer this week
A magnificent stock just purchased of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE

SILKS, SHAWLS & DRESS GOODS

At the very lowest market prices.

ALSO,
SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS, PURCHASED CHEAP AT AUCTION.

Fancy Mohairs at 25c., 30c., 35c., 37½c., per yard.
Colored and Black Alpacas, at 30c., 33c., 40c. and 50c. per yard.
Rich Striped Poplins, at 31¼c. to 62½c. per yard.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S.

We are now opening
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
FALL GOODS
Ever offered in the
UNITED STATES.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

We have no connection whatever with any other store in this City.

---

200 PIECES FINE BLACK ALPACAS For 50 cents a yard.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.

Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.

Mark the address.

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.

Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

FULL-LINE LACES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have just opened a large assortment of
RICH DRESS SILKS,
in all the new shades.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN ELEGANT DESIGNS,
and extra quality, and some at very low prices, purchased at the last large auction sale in London.
ALSO,
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
SACKS AND MANTILLAS, MADE IN PARIS,
of plush, silk, and plain and fancy cloths, in the latest Parisian styles.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

NEW DEPOT FOR BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

At P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 449 BROADWAY (St. Nicholas block.) The only place in the City where can be found a full assortment for children, misses and young ladies. PRICE LIST—For ladies, "PRIDE OF THE WORLD," 40 springs, $2; 50 springs, $2 50; 60 springs, $3; 70 springs, $3 50; 80 springs, $4. "EMPRESS TRAIL" only 50 cents higher each size. CHILDREN'S Duplex Elliptic Skirts, 50 cents; MISSES' do., 60 cents. YOUNG LADIES' "Paris Trail," $1. YOUNG LADIES' "Empress Trail," $2. Ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods in great variety. Men's real merino undershirts, $2.

FULL-LINE BLACK DRESS SILKS.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

1,000 LADIES' FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, For 12s. and $3 a dozen, first-rate value for the money.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

STRAW AND FELT FALL GOODS.—A handsome stock of straw and felt goods will be found at R. MAN'S, No. 11 Leroy-place, second block west of Broadway.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

While in Europe Mr. DeGarmo had the honor to be elected a member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra*, which places him in immediate possession of all new dances.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

JUST RECEIVED, THE NEW VALSE "L'AMERICAINE."

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay-st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

For terms, &c., send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO WILL BE AT HIS Rooms, No. 82 5th-av., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1866, from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.; from 2 till 6 o'clock and from 7 to 10 P. M., to receive applications for admission to his dancing classes.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Flannel, money, box coffee, gold watch, cotton cloth, lace, amethyst ring, horse blanket, keg of [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-class Protestant nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children fully, from their birth; or invalid nurse; no objection to travel with a lady; has the best of reference; can be seen for three days. Also, four first-class Protestant cooks, four chambermaids and waitresses and family seamstresses, who can operate; have good reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., second door from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-CLASS German Protestant lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting, fitting and hair-dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; desires to travel to Europe; also, a first-class cook for private or public house; understands her duty fully, baking, pastry, game, soups, desserts, &c.; both have good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; who thoroughly understands her business, both American and English style; is an excellent baker; would be found trustworthy in her situation; best of references. Call for two days, at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, English nurses, experienced waitresses, housemaids, laundresses and servants of all work, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to MANNING, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or would take care of grown children; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman; is very competent and understands her business, and is willing to assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 808 2d-av., between 43d and 44th sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as laundress and the other as nurse; both thoroughly understand their business, and have best of references. Can be seen with present employer's, at No. 119 West 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a situation to travel with a family as lady's maid or child's nurse. Call on, or address A. E. C., No. 104 East 13th-st., all the week between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is also willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family, and can give the best references of three years from her last place. Call at No 163 West 16th-st., three doors of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse; lately landed; can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, and is also capable to take care of an infant; can give the best references of four years from her last place. Call at No. 163 West 16th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse by a person of middle age and experience in the care of children; has first-class City reference from some of the best families in the City. Call at No. 673 3d-av., second floor front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as seamstress in a good family, or to sew by the day; she perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing and can be well recommended. Address 303 East 11th-st., near Av. A, up stairs, top floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, cooks, wash and ironers, young girls, houseworkers, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent references; no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 135 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 368 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family, to do chamberwork or attend children; is an American, and anxious to obtain employment. Can be seen with her relatives, No. 47 Canal-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, thoroughly competent for chamberwork and sewing; would assist in waiting, or care grown children; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, as chambermaid and assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 4 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or housework of a small family; has good City references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and on plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 173 3d-av., in the upholstery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress or up-stairs girl in a private family; is an excellent seamstress; the best of reference given. Address M., Box No. 2,328.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG widow lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or with a widower; will not object to travel. Call or address E. B., No. 230 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN of respectability, practical in all household duties, desires employment, but will only serve a respectable party. Address SARAH, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived six years. Call at No. 169 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook and baker; she understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 474 3d-av., over Station F.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of children and sew; can give City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman to do general housework; has a little girl who can do light work when from school. Call at No. 390 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter, 19 years of age, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 410 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; has good reference. Call at 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class waitress in a small private family, or as seamstress; has the best recommendations from her last lady. Call, for two days, at No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of one or two growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a respectable young woman, with good City reference. Call or address No. 342 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take charge of children; good reference. Call for two days at No. 237 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has first-rate references. Can be seen at No. 81 3d-av., over the shoe-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; may be seen at No. 689 5th-av., corner of 54th-st., where she can be highly recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 146 Macdougal-st., her present employer's. City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse, and do plain sewing. Call at No. 128 27th-st., Room No. 6; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS seamstress or operator on the sewing machine; understands dressmaking. Call, for two days, at No. 345 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a couple of ladies and gentlemen. Call at No. 335 East 18th-st. Good references if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; has first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 138 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at No. 544 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO GO OUT by the day or week; understands all kinds of work. Call at No. 548 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK—THE best of City reference given. Apply at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or Country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, having means of her own, would take charge of a widower's household. No remuneration; only a pleasant home; the most unexceptionable references. Address Mrs. GEO. W. WILLES, Box No. 1482, New York Post-Office.

A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT BY the day would like to make a few more engagements with ladies; she understands all kinds of family sewing. Address M. R., Station C, for three days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a middle-aged single man, Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; has best City references. Apply for two or three days at No. 327 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address a note to C. B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows and garden; is obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 206 Broadway, Room 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by one well posted in both; has first-class City references, and refers to his former employer, who is going to Europe. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9. Moderate wages expected.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A (Protestant) young man; has good City references; would go South with a loyal Union family. Address, for [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN REcently arrived from the North of Ireland, is desirous to find employment at a gentleman's place near the City; will be found willing and obliging in any situation; is in possession of first-class testimonials, addressed to a New-York merchant, who permits answers to this advertisement to be left at his office, No. 34 Reade-st., up-stairs, for W. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; one who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a good driver in both City and country; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Inquire at Mr. Stillings' harness-store, No. 1,160 Broadway, for COACHMAN, or address Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION.—A married man, without incumbrance, desires a first-class situation in the above capacity; any one desiring a man of the best ability and long experience can obtain full particulars by applying to E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of greenhouse, graperies and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place; is a good farmer if required. Address, for two days, T. V., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address H. [illegible], at Kennelly's harness-store, No. 387 7th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman; would make himself generally useful; understands the business perfectly well; is sober and steady, as his reference will verify; country preferred. Address T. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a German, who has long experience at the business; is a first-class groom and careful driver; has first-class City reference. Call or address A. S., Graham's saddlery, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses; is a good driver, and can come highly recommended. Inquire at Mr. Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man in a private family, in the City or country; thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address N. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands the care of horses perfectly well; is good milker, and understands the care of a furnace if required; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man, of industrious habits, in a good family in the country; has good City and country reference; steady driver and good groom. Address W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; can be found with his last employer; best of City references. Call or address for two days, J. L., 1,208 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent young man as assistant book-keeper, entry clerk or copyist; best of reference. Call or address ASSISTANT, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No. 50 East 32d-st., Opera stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married Scotchman without incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business—greenhouse, hothouse, hot and cold graperies, &c.; first-class recommendations. Address S. J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young man in a hotel, as waiter or porter; he can be highly recommended from the Belton Hotel, in Dublin, where he has lived for nine years. Address THOMAS COSTELLO, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored man as porter in a store or waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR porter, by a steady, reliable man who can furnish the best references. Apply to HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference; no objections to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City and country references. Address W. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly experienced gardener, German, single man; no objection to go South. Call at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man and family to take care of stock on a gentleman's place. Call or address B. B., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A sober, capable person having the best of references. Address by note H. F., Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, in the grocery.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN a situation for his man as groom or coachman. Apply at No. 60 West 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., immediately, a number of extra experienced servants and others—ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, houseworkers; American, English, Scotch, Irish, German, &c.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress in a private family. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 110 Willow-st., between Pierrepont and Clark-sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, September 28th, before 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—TWO CAPABLE WOMEN, ONE AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and laundress; Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 10 West 32d-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and chambermaid, and to assist in the care of children. One who has good references may apply at No. 182 West 11th-st., between 9 and 11 in the morning.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, AN English or Scotch single man as coachman; he must thoroughly understand his business, and bring good City reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND TRAVELER in the wine and spirit trade; must have experience and a good connection. Address T. & CO., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROTestant girl, (Welsh preferred,) as chambermaid, and to assist in washing. Apply, with good reference, at No. 131 West 11th-st., before 3 P. M.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL TO ATTEND children, and make herself generally useful; one with good recommendations, and used to travel preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 4,142 New-York.

WANTED—FLAX SPINNERS, ACCUSTOMED to dry flax spinning machinery. Apply in twine factory, corner White and Elm-sts., New-York. A. H. HART & CO.

WANTED—FIFTEEN GOOD PRACTICAL house painters, to go to work on Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, 1866. None but non-society men need apply, before 7 o'clock, to F. S. HATHAWAY, 518 9th-av.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD; must be well recommended. Apply at D. S. BEDELL & CO.'S, No. 117 Chambers-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK to go a short distance in the country; a good place for a good woman. Apply No. 33 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; English preferred. Apply at 12 East 25th-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

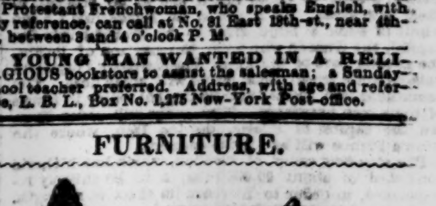
AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented,) for windows, mirrors, gold and silver plated-ware, tin, &c.; large profits to agents; circulars free; sample 50c. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

FRENCH SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A Protestant Frenchwoman, who speaks English, with City reference, can call at No. 31 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A RELIGIOUS bookstore to assist the salesman; a Sunday-school teacher preferred. Address, with age and reference, L. B. L., Box No. 1,275 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY.

No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent [illegible] bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Nov. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND	Grace	SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Oct. 13
THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Oct. 20

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS;
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$90
Second class, $50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, November 7.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3, North River, will sail for London direct on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 12 noon.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.

The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Sept. 29
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 3
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Oct. 6
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

CALEDONIA, FERRIER	SATURDAY,	Sept. 29
BRITANNIA, LAIRD	SATURDAY,	Oct. 6
IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY,	Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $35.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA	Sept. 19
PALMYRA	Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown	$35 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th of June, by steamship RAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 26 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. J. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY........Oct. 6 | SATURDAY........Nov. 3

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship VICTOR, Capt. GATES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Oct. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

Oct. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY.

Oct. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA,
Capt. MARSHMAN,
will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $65,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, will sail on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through-bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES,
Capt. MORTON,
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 29.
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 6.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $8, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
PERIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. precisely, for Galveston, direct.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER
VIRGINIA,
GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander,
Now loading at Pier No. 27 East River.
Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.
Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 8.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. [illegible], Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:20 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Superior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN BENSON, son-in-law of Rev. Luther Lee, late of Philadelphia; he formerly kept a dry goods store on Canal-st. Any one knowing of his whereabouts would confer a favor on his brother, Benjamin Benson, by addressing him care D. H. Gildersleeve, Tenafly, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK.

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA,
From Pier No. 32 North River, at 10:45 A. M. DAILY.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
FARE $2.
R. CLAYTON, Sup't R. and Del. Bay R. R.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 5½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 24, 6:45 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6:45 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 26, 8 P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents.) Freight, light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
Friday, " 21, 12½ P. M.	Friday, 21, 4 P. M.
Saturday, 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, 24, 7 A. M.
Monday, 24, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 25, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 25, 3½ P. M.	

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer O. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 61 West 52d-st., near 6th-av., or sent by letter. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. E. MOUCHEL FROM PARIS, PUPIL of Ricord, No. 120 East 13th-st.; sixteen years' practice; cures diseases of the bladder, dropsy, stricture, gravel, stone and all urinary affections. Consultations from 9 till 7.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, does not humbug with medicine. 6 Greene-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR invalids requiring nursing at No. 149 Charles-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A REGISTERED LETTER, mailed at Providence on Sept. 13, 1866, containing two notes signed by Borden & Bowen, and indorsed by me, one dated Sept. 6, and the other dated Sept. 10, both at 6 months' date, has not been received, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same.
JOHN A. TAFT.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21, 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON THE HIGH GROUND AT BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY; ELEVEN ROOMS, THREE ACRES OF LAND, 35 MINUTES FROM N. Y.—ERIE RAILWAY. GEO. E. WOODWARD, NO. 37 PARK-ROW, N. Y.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 94 Broadway, New-York.

Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 26 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY G. S. DYE, BROADWAY, between 48th and 49th sts.—Lexington-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, $15,000; two tenements, with three stores, on 8th-av., four-story brick, $41,000; 49th-st., near 5th-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, $45,000; 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, $18,000; West 52d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, $15,500; West 62d-st., eight fine lots, corner property, $40,000; West 47th-st., near Broadway, three-story high-stoop brick, $12,000; splendid farm, 58 acres, large buildings, White Plains, Westchester County, New-York, $20,000; 62d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, $19,000.

FARMS—THREE VERY SUPERIOR FARMS for sale in and near Madison and Morristown, 160, 98, 56 acres; the 160 acre farm is well-adapted for grain and fruit; large house and outbuildings, all new; well watered with well and stream of water running through the farm; well divided into tillable meadow and wood; abounds in choice fruit; will be sold at the very low price of $10,000; and many other farms, from 10 to 200 acres, country seats, village houses and lots, in all about 100. Real estate agents in the City of New-York or Brooklyn who will send me a purchaser for any of them, the commission will be divided between us. Inquire of
MADISON, Sept. 25, 1866. S. D. HUNTING.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE NEAR NEWARK, N. J., on the old Bloomfield road, within three minutes' walk of the horse-cars and fifteen minutes from the depot; a plot of about 17 acres, commanding a fine view of the Passaic Valley, Newark City and Bay, Bergen Point and Staten Island on the east, and of the Orange Mountains and intervening country on the west; will be sold in lots of one acre and upward, on easy terms, on application to W. L. THOMPSON, No. 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or EUGENE B. SMITH, Room No. 10, No. 31 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, splendid stock farm in Westchester county, near White Plains; 175 acres, good house, fine out-buildings, plenty of fruit; location and views unsurpassed. Fine farm of 100 acres near New-Brunswick. Large number of first-class Brooklyn lots, in different locations, suitable for residences or manufactories. J. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 24, between 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts.; one of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—JUST AT THE LANDING IN FACTORYVILLE, Staten Island, per steamers *Thomas Hunt* and *Pomona*, foot of Dey-st., a house and lot, size 18x35, with two wings attached; lot 75x226, with water right to low water mark; cellar under the whole house; 35 pear trees bearing fruit, five apple trees and five cherry trees; all kinds of berries of the choicest collections; the best of water on the premises; the house is in complete order throughout; price $8,000. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, fronting Central Park, on 73d-st., the most beautiful location in New-York, commanding a fine view of the Park; having all the modern improvements, sewer, water and gas; the street will be paved with Belgian pavement this fall; terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAMES POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, PLEASANTLY located near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle; convenient to depot and steamboat landing; a large variety of choice fruit and flowers, large shade trees; house of stone, 40 feet square, three stories and basement; eight acres of land, good and ample outbuildings; young orchard of the best fruit; place unsurpassed for health. For further particulars, inquire of T. H. FIELD, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots on Park-av., southeast corner of 38th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern conveniences; well worthy the attention of purchasers.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST Farms, a beautiful residence, containing eight rooms, with about an acre of ground, beautifully laid out, with carriage-house and abundance of fruit, fronting the river, 3½ miles from Harlem and one mile from Tremont Station. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

$10,500.—FINE FARM, 120 ACRES, well fruited, timbered and watered, good buildings; 81-acre farm, fine buildings, $8,500; a superior farm, 180 acres, large fine buildings, $22,000, on New-Jersey Central Railroad; also, residences and farms, all sizes, prices and localities.
N. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS residences, furnished and unfurnished; brick and brown stone, and some elegant houses in the best part of Brooklyn, with extra lots, cheap; immediate possession. H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 331 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 80 Wall-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm of 140 acres, one mile from New Hamburgh Station and the river, with first-class improvements; 200 acres directly on the river, with extensive views, will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; lot 21 feet by half the block; house 52 feet; is in perfect order; parlor and dining-room carpets (new) and oil-cloths in halls go with the house; price $16,500. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$21,000—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A four-story French-roof brown-stone high-stoop house on West 48th-st., for sale, size 22x60; well built, in perfect order, and newly and handsomely furnished.
POTTER, BROS. & BELLAMY,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$15,000.—A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE and 34 acres of land; house 50x50; two and a-half stories, gas, water, &c.; buildings cost, three years ago, $32,000; will exchange.
WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ON 123D-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., A neat three-story and basement frame house, containing water and gas; price $4,600.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE—156 acres, near Goshen; also 60 acres near Middletown; both well improved, handsomely located, and offered low. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—The handsome four-story and basement high-stoop stone front house, southeast corner of 22d-st. and 7th-av.; house is nearly new, with all conveniences, and in perfect order. Apply on the premises.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH—THREE strictly first-class new brown-stone houses; possession immediate. Inquire on premises, No. 91 60th-st., north side, near Lexington-av., and two adjoining houses, of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—WITH THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, if wanted, a first-class 25-foot house, on 39th-st., near 5th-av., with possession; also, the adjoining and similar house, unfurnished, with possession in May.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP, West 28th-st.; fine location, $22,500; also, brown-stone high-stoop, West 19th-st., with possession, $16,500. A valuable 8th-av. corner, $20,000. SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSES IN 52D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs. Three-story house No. 187 East 50th-st. Three-story house in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE COTTAGE house on the southeast corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE BROWN STONE house on the south side of 118th-st., near 2d-av., with carpets and furniture, and every modern convenience. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE RESIDENCE for sale, at Jamaica, L. I.; buildings good; grounds handsomely laid out; near depot. Hours 10 to 1. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—PRICE, $8,500.—A NEW COTTAGE house, slate roof, 12 rooms, excellent neighborhood; plank walk to depot five minutes' walk. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL SIZE FIRST-CLASS house up-town, finished in walnut and beautifully located; possession. FISH & BLIVEN, 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WELL-FURNISHED houses and lots on Murray Hill, with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 32th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK, for rent or purchase; a comfortable house within easy distance of the business centres, and in a respectable, healthy neighborhood; must have from six to ten rooms, well provided with modern conveniences, and be ready for immediate occupancy. Address, with explicit statements of terms, and every essential particular, CLIFTON, No. 72 East 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, a suite of rooms on second floor, furnished; without board if within two or three blocks of a restaurant; private house preferred; references exchanged; rent will be paid in advance if desired. Address SILAS MOORE, Westchester Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED ON NEW-HAVEN or Hudson River Railroad, within about one hour from the City; a responsible tenant wants to hire or lease a good house near depot; unfurnished preferred. Address Box No. 590 Post-office, with particulars.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, modern improvements, by gentleman and wife; no children; desirable tenants; immediate possession; rent moderate. Address TENANT, *Evening Post*, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. W. TAYLEURE......Manager.
MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR,
The great sensational actor, whose brilliant and masterly personations have achieved so enduring distinction in England and America.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 28,
In his wonderful personation of
THE JIBBENAINOSAY,
in Miss Medina's celebrated dramatization of Dr. Bird's thrilling American novel
NICK OF THE WOODS,
written for, and originally performed by Mr. Proctor, in New-York, for
UPWARD OF 200 NIGHTS,
and since produced by him, with conspicuous success, in
CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALIA AND LONDON.
The piece, which is one of powerful effect, will be given in the best style, and with
A CAST OF SINGULAR STRENGTH.
The Box-Sheet for the sale of reserved seats now open, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA......MAX MARETZEK, Director

CARD.—The Director has the honor to announce that, previous to the departure of his newly-organized company for Philadelphia and Boston, he will give a series of
FOUR OPERA NIGHTS
at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on the
10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of OCTOBER,
in order to afford the public and his friends the earliest opportunity of hearing the celebrated
GIORGIO RONCONI
and the other distinguished artists, engaged expressly for the season of 1866-67, of whom a full list will be hereafter published.

SIGNOR RONCONI has been pronounced by the most eminent critics of Europe the "Prince of Buffos," the "Greatest living Comedian on the Lyric Stage," &c., &c. The Director does not, however, refer to these facts from any desire to force upon American audiences the judgment of the English and European public. On the contrary, being most anxious to avoid everything in the shape of preparatory puffing, he wishes it well understood that he relies solely upon Signor RONCONI'S own endeavors before the public to obtain at their hands an indorsement of that exalted opinion which in the old world has proceeded from a full recognition of his intrinsic merit.

The Director would further state that he has, at very heavy expense, REPLACED THE MUSIC, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c., that were destroyed in the burning of the late Academy of Music, and he is most happy in being able to assure his patrons that every opera given during the approaching season will be presented in a style far superior to anything yet witnessed on the operatic stage of America.

In conclusion, he desires respectfully to direct attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the many obstacles which had to be encountered, in consequence of the destruction of the leading Opera House of the Continent, all contemplated engagements for the season have been fulfilled, and that nothing has been left undone which could in any way advance the high position of the leading Italian Opera in America.

The performances in Brooklyn will be as follows:
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 8 P. M.,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Reappearance of
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Signors BELLINI, TESTA, ANTONUCCI, and others,
AND FIRST APPEARANCE OF
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
The principal parts by
Signora CARMEN POCH,
Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor BELLINI, FOSSATTI,
AND FIRST APPEARANCE OF
Signora F. NATALI-TESTA.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 8 P. M.,
FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by
MISS C. L. KELLOGG.
MME. NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUIL,
and second appearance of
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.

THE LAST OPERA NIGHT
Will take place on
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M.,
the particulars of which will be hereafter published.
THE PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle	$1 50
Secured Seats extra	50
Family Circle	75

The sale of tickets will begin on and after THURSDAY, the 4th of October next, at the Academy of music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

More particulars in future advertisements.

14TH SEASON, 1866-67, OF THE New-York Academy of Physical Education, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway. Classes to commence Oct. 1. Ladies Department to commence Oct. 2. Address for circulars, HENRY GEBHARD, Gymnasium.

RISTORI......MARY STUART.
Choice seats in parquette for to-night and every night of the season; also orchestra seats for Niblo's, Wallack's, Olympic and Winter Garden, for sale at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading Room, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM for a gentleman and wife at No. 98 West 43d-st. Reference required.

BOARD—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SEVERAL gentlemen may be had at No. 98 West 43d-st.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE LADIES and one gentleman, three bed-rooms and a parlor, with private table, in a good location in the City; rent not to exceed $50 a week; the rooms must all have windows and be carpeted; no furniture required. Address Box No. 3,225 Post-office.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, PLAIN and agreeable, want a neatly-furnished front room, with board, in a strictly private family, where home comforts can be enjoyed; situated near Broadway, above 4th-st.; highest reference. Address A. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, with terms, moderate.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—TWO GENTLEMEN of quiet habits desire a nice room, with breakfast and tea, in a small family, with no other boarders; house and location genteel, between 4th and 14th sts. and Broadway and 6th-av. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 5,454 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ONE or two furnished rooms to a few gentlemen wishing to room together, with board; all modern conveniences; in a good location; terms moderate; reference required. Apply at No. 138 East 35th-st.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE house, a very handsome suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, on second floor; location 22d-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; references required. Address J. A. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 106 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., Gramercy Park, suites of handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen. House and location, first-class.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board with single room; gentlemen rooming together quite low, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, in a private house, may be obtained at No. 341 West 34th-st., opposite Blind Asylum; references exchanged.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

HANDSOME FRONT AND HALL ROOM adjoining to let with first-class board. No. 80 West 47th-st. Best of references required.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen only, between 28th and 36th sts. on Lexington-av. Address E. L., Station D.

ROOMS EN SUITE—WITH PRIVATE TABLE only, at No. 161 5th-av.

TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE will let, for eight or twelve months, a large and elegantly furnished brown-stone house, situated in one of the best and most central neighborhoods, nearly new, finished throughout in elegant style; large drawing-room in satin-wood, library and dining-room in walnut and rosewood, floors in marquetry and marble; furniture new, of the finest kind; all in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Also, a fire-proof carriage-house and stables attached, suitable for 4 to 5 horses and 4 to 5 carriages. Rent $1,000 per month, if taken for a year. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT or C. W. McGEORGE, No. 490 Broadway.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON 46th-st., near 7th-av., will be rented only to a strictly private family for 18 months. For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, NEAR THE NEW-YORK and New-Haven Railroad, for six months or longer, a furnished house, three acres of land, carriage-house, &c.; horse and cow if required; rent moderate to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire of J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR A year or longer, a three-story brown-stone house, 22x55, three rooms deep all the way up; in the neighborhood of Madison Park, east; thoroughly and genteelly furnished throughout, and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM to let, suitable for ladies or gentlemen; single rooms from $4 to $5, at No. 49 East 28th-st., near New-Haven depot; transient visitors to New-York will find reasonable accommodations.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY English basement house, near Fifth-avenue Hotel, till May; rent $450 per month; also, a two-story house with basement, nearly furnished, on 82d-st., near 3d-av. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL 1ST MAY next, a large double house, built of stone, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge; has all the modern improvements; possession Oct. 15. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor to gentlemen only, without meals; location desirable. Apply at No. 80 10th-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Hastings, to a small family, from 1st of November; 45 minutes by Hudson Railroad. Inquire of or address Mr. SACKETT, No. 293 Broadway, for two days, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SMALL HOUSE to let in a good location in Yorkville, within two blocks of Central Park. Rent $1,400 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have a good furnished bedroom, where they can have the comforts of a home. Inquire at No. 88 West 17th-st., a few doors of 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN the splendid marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, from $250 to $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELIGIBLE FRONT ROOM FOR BUSINESS, artists, &c., to let, at No. 812 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

STABLE TO LET—NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE; $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-AV., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let at No. 270 West 4th-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-AV., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The new and excellent drama, entitled
FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW.
ABSORBING IN INTEREST.
EXCITING IN SITUATIONS.
THRILLING IN EFFECT.
EVENINGS AT 7½,
The popular Comic and Domestic Drama of the
OLD FOLKS AT HOME,
IN SEVEN TABLEAUX.
WITH A CAST OF DISTINGUISHED ABILITY.
Previous to the drama,
DANCE......by....MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER......FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER......INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, &c.,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
A SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH, very rare,
A REAL SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND BUISLAY MATINEE.
GRAND BUISLAY MATINEE.
THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 26,
Commencing AT HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK.
DOORS OPEN AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Also, the grand
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THE WONDERFUL BUISLAYS
appearing in
BOTH PERFORMANCES.
THE STARTLING NIAGARA LEAP,
By JULIO and GRUET BUISLAY,
ICARIAN GAMES.
GRAND TABLEAUX,
The great feat of equilibrium entitled
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
By ETTIENNE BUISLAY.
Also, in the new act entitled
THE CHILDREN OF THE AIR.
And a grand ballet divertissement entitled
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA.

La Maja de Seviglia	Senorita Rosita.
Lorenzo	Henri Agouste.
Peatro	Auguste Buislay.
Father Pedro	Adolph Buislay.

Concluding with the comic pantomime of the
VILLAGE APOTHECARY.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING and at a Matinee every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR
OPENING WEEK.
MONDAY, Sept. 24, AND DURING THE WEEK.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, Champion of the World!
and his infant son, LITTLE CLARENCE
with the entire
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.

Reserved seats and tickets can be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

TIME—Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For the Matinees—Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

MATINEE THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.

ITALIAN OPERA. H. DRAPER, DIRECTOR.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
Will be produced THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
"RIGOLETTO,"
in which master work will appear
Miss EMILY BOUGHTON, Prima Donna,
supported by the following able talent:
La Signora BENA DE ROSSES, Contralto.
Signor MASSIMILIANA, Tenore.
Signor ORLANDINE, Baritone.
Signor N. BARILI, Basso.

The Italian chorus by kind permission of Max Maretzek, and full orchestra. Seats secured without extra charge at the theatre, or W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway.

Prices—Balcony box seats, $1 50; parquette, $1; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 30 cents. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The magnificent Drama of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
The famous Drama of the
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
GRAND
INAUGURAL
CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1,
BY THE
MAX STRAKOSCH
GREAT
MUSICAL ALLIANCE,
consisting of the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS:
Mlle. MATHILDE PLODOWSKA,
Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan; her first appearance in America.
Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE,
The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
Signor GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian Tenore, his first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso.
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,
The original and brilliant Pianist.
Prof. S. BEHRENS,
The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the pianoforte.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Seats can be obtained (without extra charge) at Messrs. Chickering's Piano Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway, above 4th-st.; Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st.; J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

The grand piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the manufactory of Chickering & Sons.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

IRVING HALL.
MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—25TH SEASON, 1866-67.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the Concerts and Rehearsals will take place at
STEINWAY'S NEW MUSIC HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. For particulars hereafter.
By order of L. SPIER, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHOICE RESERVED seats for sale, for any evening, at No. 575 Broadway, Room No. 1, over Brooks' shoe-store, and directly opposite the theatre.

GRAND OPENING AND INAUGURATION of the Queens County Agricultural Fair Grounds, at Mineola, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 27 and 28. Premiums to the amount of $2,500 awarded on cattle, horses, sheep, swine, fruit, vegetables, implements, machinery, &c.; entries made by addressing JOHN HAROLD, Secretary, Mineola, and space secured; manufacturers and others would find it to their advantage to exhibit at this fair; the main hall occupies 8,000 square feet of room; free passes to them over James-slip and 34th-st. ferries and Long-Island Railroad and steamer *Arrowsmith*.

NEW-YORK FENCING AND SPARRING ACADEMY open again. Send for circular, No. 867 Broadway, near 22d-st.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—Incorporated under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Associations for Improving the Breed of Horses."

PROGRAMME OF THE
INAUGURATION MEETING,
TO TAKE PLACE ON
TUESDAY, THE 25TH, WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH, THURSDAY, THE 27TH, AND SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAYS OF SEPTEMBER, 1866,
AT THE NEW COURSE,
"JEROME PARK,"
AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

FIRST RACE.—"THE NURSERY RACE;" dash of one mile for 2-year olds, to carry 90 pounds. Closed with 29 entries.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Two mile heats; for all ages.

THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"SELLING PREMIUM" for all ages, 1¼ mile dash; horses entered to be sold for $2,500, to carry proper weight; $1,500, allowed 70 pounds; $1,000 12 pounds. The winner to be offered for sale on usual terms.

FOURTH RACE—SAME DAY.—"POST RACE;" dash of 3 miles, for all ages; all horses to carry 100 pounds, except 3-year olds, who must carry their appropriate weight. To close on the 1st of September; three or more to fill; three pounds allowed mares and geldings.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

FIRST RACE—"HURDLE RACE;" handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE JEROME RACE;" mile heats, for 3-year olds. Closed with 22 entries.

THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—For all ages, 1¾ miles dash; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; those beaten twice or more, 14 pounds.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

FIRST RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Dash of 1½ miles, free for all ages.

THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE GRAND NATIONAL RACE;" 2½ miles, a free Handicap. To name and close the first of September; weights to be published by the 10th of September; acceptances and declarations to be made on or before the 20th of September. Certificates of merit will be issued by the Club to such horses as may excel at these races.

Nominations to be made to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.

PRICES.

To the quarter-stretch for the meeting	$15
To the quarter-stretch per day	5
Admittance to the ground	1
Admittance to the grand stand	1
Carriages and saddle-horses	1

No charge for coachmen or footmen in livery.

Carriages occupied by members of the club or gentlemen holding quarter-stretch tickets are allowed to pass the second gate leading to the Pic-nic Grove and the South Circle, inside the course. No extra charge for ladies passing to this portion of the grounds.

Ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen will not be permitted on the Grand Stand.

Gates open at 10 o'clock. Races commence at 1 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Delmonico's, Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York Hotel, Wallack's Theatre, O'Connor's, 14th-st., Fifth avenue Hotel.

W. B. DUNCAN, Esq.,
J. F. PURDY, Esq.,
PAUL S. FORBES, Esq.,
A. KEENE RICHARDS, Esq.,
E. BOUDINOT COLT, Esq.,
} Race Stewards for the Meeting.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., Presiding Steward.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

JEROME PARK RACES,
SEPT. 25, 1866.

In case of postponement, on account of extreme bad weather, the public will be notified by a flag being put at half-mast upon the following places before 10 o'clock: Wallack's Theatre, Fifth-avenue Hotel and Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SANGALLI,
and FIFTY DANSEUSES,
from the principal European theatres.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
DAZZLING ARMORS,
STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.

Seats secured six days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the
GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE,
produced at an expense of
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

FRENCH THEATRE. RISTORI.
Director......J. GRAU.

RISTORI'S ticket office at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Sale of tickets commences daily at 8½ A. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. To defeat speculation, the management will retain for sale at the Theatre Francais, on the evening of each performance of Mme. RISTORI, a limited number of seats for the accommodation of the public. The office for subscriptions for the remaining nights of the season will be at the Theatre Francais.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, Fourth Subscription,
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in her great role of Schiller's renowned MARY STUART.
FRIDAY, 5TH, and MONDAY, 6TH SUBSCRIPTION.
To-morrow (Thursday)—Mme. RISTORI in Brooklyn.

Proscenium Boxes, four seats, $20; Private Boxes, four seats, $16; Orchestra Seats, $3; Dress Circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents.

In preparation, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI.—To-morrow, (Thursday,) Sept. 27.
DEBUT OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
IN HER GREAT ROLE OF MEDEA.

The only authorized ticket offices—In Brooklyn, Academy of Music; New-York, Chickering & Sons, 652 Broadway, and Ruilman's ticket office, 112 and 114 Broadway.

Price of admission—Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $2 50; Proscenium Boxes, according to size and location, $4 per seat; general admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING will be presented
A NEW COMEDY,
By Benjamin Webster, Esq., Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
With New and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appointments,
AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Dr. Westland Marston's greatly successful
NEW COMEDY
entitled
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
(and other novelties)
are in active preparation, to be given alternately with the FAST FAMILY; and, in compliance with numerous applications at the box office for an occasional representation of the
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES,
it is announced that one or two of the most popular will be put in rehearsal at once; thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, (who will make her first appearance at this theatre,) and other members of the company not comprised in the present performance.

Acting Manager	Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director	Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter	Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer	Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER......Director
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 26,
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere.
ICE WITCH MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK
Fifty cents admission to all parts of the house; children 25 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1,
MR. JEFFERSON IN THE AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers......Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
The undoubtedly great success of the excellent comedy,
A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
and the burlesque extravaganza of
RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE,
induces the managers to announce a repetition
ALL THE WEEK.

The entire company will appear: Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wilkins, Wall, Bland, Miss Mandeville, Cole, &c., with the celebrated burlesque actress, Miss FANNY YOUNG.

In rehearsal, the genuine version of
EICHBERG'S "DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA."
Commence at 8 precisely.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX.
GRACE DARLING;
THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES.
Miss FANNY HERRING......as......Grace Darling
Mr. G. L. FOX......as......Timothy Seagull

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF M. HARTZ,
THE ILLUSIONIST,
Pronounced by the public and the Press
The most astonishing magician of the age.
M. Hartz will perform one week more
AT IRVING HALL,
Concluding the performance each evening with
THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
and
THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD,
as originated by M. Hartz and now exhibited for the first time in New-York. Pronounced throughout Europe the most startling illusion ever known.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Sept. 29.
NO PERFORMANCE ON THURSDAY.

BUDWORTH MINSTRELS,
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
We defy competition in the production of novelties. First week of the wonderful EGYPTIAN SPHYNX, CAMILLE, AN HORRIBLE TALE, THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, SOLON SHINGLE. Concluding each evening with the VIRGINNY CUPIDS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING, THE NINETY-SEVENTH OF
THEO. THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. Polonaise—"100,000 Devils"	Hoffmann
2. Overture—"Fra Diavolo"	Auber
3. Waltz—"Wood Nymphs' Wedding Dances"	Strauss
4. Romance—"Robert le Diable"	Meyerbeer
5. Polka—"[illegible]"	[illegible]
6. Grand Selection—"William Tell"	Rossini
7. Overture—"Marriage of Figaro"	Mozart
8. Idyl—"The Evening Bells"	Bach
9. Waltz—"Venus Reigen"	Gung'l
10. Quartette—"Rigoletto"	Verdi
11. Grand Potpourri—"Humoresken"	[illegible]

SATURDAY—LAST CONCERT AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

RESERVED SEATS.
for Wallack's and Niblo's Theatres, can be obtained at THEO. H. CLARK'S, No. 638 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Established 1823,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.

Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

PIANOS—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at moderate prices; new and second-hand pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

LESSONS IN SINGING BY AN ITALIAN gentleman, a competent and experienced Professor. Piano instruction, if desired. References given. Address CANTO, Box No. 120 *Times* office.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils; terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

ORGANIST.—AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST wishes a situation in some Protestant church in this City. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL Conservatory, Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway. Terms, $10 per quarter for every branch.

ASTROLOGY.

BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations from 10 till 9. No. 49 East 28th-st. All in trouble call. You will find relief, if sickness, love, business.

THE JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

THE FIRST DAY'S RACING.

Bayswater and Kentucky the Favorites and the Winners.

The Attendance Immense--The Success Perfect.

Twenty-five Thousand People Present — Most Absolute Order, Quiet and Decorum.

Crowds of Ladies, Multitudes of Men—Grant and Ristori—A Brilliant Display of Fashion and of Equipage.

Fate smiles upon the American Jockey Club. Its inaugurative meeting opened with a success unprecedented in the annals of the American turf, and its first day's racing was attended with all the incident of pomp and circumstance of fashion, marked with perfect order and decorum. As a mere popular success it was complete; as a record of turf intelligence it was most interesting; as an event in the progress of sporting it opens an era. The announcements for the day comprised a single dash of 1¼ miles for three-year olds; winner of the Derby or Travers stakes, 7 lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate, and "The Inaugurative Race"—4-mile heats, for all ages; 3-year olds to carry 90 lbs., 4-year-olds, 104 lbs.; 5-year olds and upward, 114 lbs.—3 lbs. allowed to mares and geldings. The names of the horses originally entered as contestants were well known to turfmen and in all sporting circles. *Kentucky* is the hero of many races and was indorsed by troops of men who pinned their faith and laid their money on him. He has led the pools from the start and with good reason as the result shows. He is owned by Messrs. TRAVERS & OSGOOD, and was bred by Mr. J. M. CLAY, of Kentucky, who sold him along with *Arcola*, after he had won the two-year old stake at the Paterson Fall meeting in 1863. He started for the Derby the following Spring when notoriously out of condition, and was only able to gain fourth-place to his half-brother, *Norfolk*, who won the first Jersey Derby. The following August, at the Saratoga meeting, he encountered nearly all his old opponents, (except *Norfolk*, who had gone to California,) and beat them with consummate ease, winning both the Travers and the three-year old stake at that meeting. He won the Jersey St. Leger the same Fall in a canter, and the following day beat *Aldebaran* in a match of two mile heats. Since that time he has been victorious at all distances, beating such first-class race-horses as *Rhinodine, Captain Moore, Fleetwing, Beacon, Delaware, Julius, Richmond*, and others, winning two years in succession the Saratoga cup, and every race for which he started. Since the Paterson Spring Meeting he has been trained with Mr. F. MORRIS' horses, under the superintendence of that skillful trainer, Mr. A. J. MINOR, who had charge of Mr. TEN BROECK's stable in England for a considerable period. He is a magnificent-looking bay horse, about fifteen hands three inches in height, and a splendid mover. Since his arrival at the Club Stables he has been visited by hundreds of parties interested in blood and bottom, and every night's sale thus far has demonstrated the confidence which the wise men of the East placed in him. It was hoped that a contest of superiority would be made between him and his great rival, but the mishap to which we have previously alluded put that entirely out of the question. Sufficient for the day, however, were the attractions. *Kentucky* was known to be in excellent condition, and his daily training developed better and better, while the prospects of *Julius, Fleetwing, Idlewild* and *Onward* were so flattering as to induce very many to lay large sums upon their success.

THE DAY

was superb. Had Mr. JEROME made a contract with the clerk of the weather, closeable on demand, he could not have secured a finer, clearer, more absolutely perfect day. All the more welcome was the glorious sun, by contrast with the threatened gloom and disappointment of rain, under the foreboding cloud of which Monday disappeared. Early in the morning the City, from Fourteenth-street up, was alive with preparations for the meeting. Like a gala day, the streets were busy with the bustle and display of equipage—the clubs were full, their curbs were lined with elegant turnouts, fancy wagons and conveyances of every known name and description abounded on the avenue, and everybody as every thing tended toward the grand demonstration at the Park.

ON THE ROAD

by eleven o'clock long lines and processions of pilgrims to the new Mecca, were wending their rapid pace. Every style of conveyance, from the old-fashioned Concord coach, and the modern caleche with four spanking horses, to the hired livery buggy and the dandy tandem team, spun along the common way. We noticed two stylish turnouts belonging to Mr. JEROME, each drawn by four fine horses; a very elegant two-seated wagon, with elevated box-seat for driver and rumble, drawn by four closely matched Morgan blooded blacks, owned by Mr. LEONARD GROVER; a well known wagon, drawn by four magnificent roadsters; Mr. CRANSTON's four-in-hand, and several others of the same description, while single spans could be counted by the hundreds, and one-horse teams by many more.

The dust on the way to the course was well under water—there was no racing, no shouting, no trouble or discordant feature of any sort whatever. As orderly as a country funeral, as jolly as a first-class picnic party, as intensely respectable as the most sedate New-England "trainin," as genial as a true Knickerbocker Christmas was the whole train and its individual components. On reaching the hither limit of the park we found a great and goodly company drawn up in triple carriage line. Mounted and dismounted policemen kept strictest watch lest some enterprising whip should attempt to evade the inexorable fiat of Capt. WILSON, while bluff and burly JOHN YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Force, watched his watchful shadows as they played in the sunshine here and there amid the festive throng curious in all matters of pocketbooks, wallets, watches and other valuables. The ticket offices were besieged, but as the lines moved slowly no time or patience was lost, but all succeeded in getting what was needed with but little delay. The gates at the main entrance were easily passed when the public subdivided into many parts, each going where each belonged.

For the members of the club a private entrance was provided to the club grounds, or an entrance could be had after driving through the public ground in the rear of the grand stand.

There were

THREE PRINCIPAL POINTS

of observation—the Club Stand, on the left of the track from the main entrance, on the bold bluff that fronts the Grand Stand; the Grand Stand that is on the right of the track, and the bluff at its left and outside of the picket fence inclosing the entire grounds. The first was occupied by a few members of the Club, with ladies; the second by some twenty thousand people, who stood or sat upon its hospitable boards, or failing in that, were content to stand on the ground in its immediate vicinity; and the third was occupied by *oi polloi*, who could see and hear without money and without price, also shout like Sancho on every possible opportunity and at every inferential provocation.

The racing was to begin promptly at 1 o'clock. It didn't, of course, but it was so very near it as to cause an universal hum of satisfaction. "About that time," however, might have been seen, and in point of fact *was* seen, a magnificent sight from the Club Stand, on the left of the course. The open space between the grand stand and the track fence was crowded with an eager throng of men, most of whose faces were familiar to all in public life. All sorts and conditions of men were there, from the good millionaire to the unrepentant jockey, and back again from the unpretending clerk to the quite prominent banker, between which grades moved such men as Messrs. Belmont, Jerome, Morrissey, Seaver, Joe Jefferson, Barlow, Sim Leland, Lester Wallack, John A. Kennedy, Gen. Van Vliet, Price McGrath, of New-Orleans, T. Williamson, of Mobile, Col. Fitch, of Cleveland, J. Smith, of Cincinnati, B. G. Bruce, of the same place, R. A. Alexander, and Hon. Zeb. Ward, of Kentucky, Dr. Kirwin, of Quebec, Godwin, Cheesewold, of Paterson, G. Hopper, of Paterson, Judge Barnard, Hon. J. B. Haskin, Col. H. M. Black, commandant at West Point, John Hoey, Kingsland, Corliss, Palmer, the entire and harmonious forces (unworking) of the TIMES, *Herald, Tribune, World, News, Post, Commercial* and *Express*—the breeder of good horses, the better on certain horses, the pool-seller and his victim, the upper-crust with velvet coats and eye-glasses, the middle stuffing with tweed suits and "red tickets," the under layer with cocked hats and greenbacks stuffed in its vest pocket. It made mighty little difference what dress the men wore—the color of the horses and the caps of the jockies, the fairness of the judges, the condition of the horses, the heaviness of the track, the drift of the pools, the odds and chances and prospects were quite sufficient to detract from any individual any prominence that might elsewhere attach to his mental and physical personality. But bright and lively as were the effects in this foreground, the grand feature of the picture was the

GRAND STAND

and its nine thousand occupants, male and female created He them. Literally packed were the seats. From the benches an admirable view of the greater part of the course could be had, and like sensible people, the great majority of the members of the Club availed themselves of its shade, preferring its advantages to the more exclusive but less comfortable private stand prepared expressly for their accommodation. The most notable feature of the meeting was the encouragement given it by the ladies of our City. Hitherto it has not been the custom, for obvious reasons, for ladies in any considerable number to attend the races. The police regulations have not been good and were not enforced; the crowds were always more or less rough and reckless, and no comfort or pleasure could be derived which in the least compensated for the risks run in the getting out and back. All this is changed—there were at least a thousand ladies at the Park yesterday, and in time it will become as marked an event among the gentler classes of the Metropolis, as we believe it has already among the turfmen and their encouragers of the masculine persuasion. No one thing could tend so rapidly to the popularising of these races, as the attendance in great numbers of ladies—ladies of fashion, ladies domestic, ladies professionally literary, ladies of birth and culture, ladies of dress, and ladies of more quiet tastes—dress is good in its place, and this would seem to be an occasion where dress is a good thing. The right tack has been struck—the ladies have given the club and the course their indorsement and no doubt each day's racing will be marked by the same good order and quiet that characterized that of yesterday—a feature in very large degree attributable to the presence of so many ladies. The brilliant costumes of the fair witnesses upon the stand lent an air of graceful beauty to the scene which would have been intensely sombre in its tone without them; and it would indeed be difficult to conceive of a more supremely beautiful picture than was this vast congregation of well-bred men, relieved in tone by the gay coloring of the sisterhood as it stood out in bold relief from the green-clad bluff, fringed with trees behind. On beyond the picket fence were countless wagons of all kinds, and thousands of patient waiters from whom no money was received, but to whose unimpeded vision the entire proceedings were as open and unobstructed as to the most prominent member of the club. Carriages were drawn up in the groves adjoining the Club-house on the left-hand bluff; they stretched along the line of the hill and stood in long procession, closely huddled inside and outside the fence.

THE JUDGES

were appointed by the Jockey Club—their names as follows: B. G. BRUCE, LOVELL PURDY, W. BUTLER DUNCAN; and the timers were Messrs. TOLLER and WITHERS. These selections were eminently satisfactory to everybody, and will be continued during the entire meeting.

On the course, by the authorized auctioneer of the Jockey Club, Dr. R. UNDERWOOD, the horses sold as follows: *Bayswater*, $550; *Delegate*, $65; *Tinsdale*, $50; *Local*, $45; *Tom Woolfolk*, $40, and *Ripley*, $40. The outside betting was $100 to $40 on *Bayswater* against the field just before the start.

THE RACE.

The start was from the three-quarter pole, and no time was lost in getting them off. *Ripley* and *Tom Woolfolk* were the first to show in front, *Bayswater* laying third, and the others in a ruck behind. Passing the stand on the first time round, *Ripley* and *Local* were head and head, with *Tom Woolfolk* close up and *Bayswater* fourth. At the quarter-pole they still held the same relative positions, ABE, on *Bayswater*, evidently making a waiting race of it. Sweeping round the foot of the bluff on which the Club House is situated, the horses were lost to sight for a few moments, but when they reappeared *Local* was in possession of the lead, with *Tinsdale* close up and *Tom Woolfolk* and *Ripley* falling back into the rear. ABE, on the favorite, now began to creep up; but reserved his final effort until they had fairly entered the straight, when he shot past his horses, and challenging *Local*, who was leading, he raced with him a few yards, and quitting him without an effort, won very easily by a length. *Local* was second, *Tinsdale* third. Time, 2:17; which, considering the new track, was excellent the fastest mile and a quarter dash on record being 2:13, made by the famous *Lizzie W.*

SUMMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of 1¼ miles, for three-year-olds.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Bayswater, by Lexington..	1
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Local, by Lexington........	2
D. McCoun's br. g. Tinsdale, by Revenue...........	3
D. Reedy's ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington......	4
S. J. Carter's ch. c. Delegate, by Highlander.....	5
D. McDaniel's b. c. Ripley, by Jeff. Davis........	6

Time—2:17.

After this race, the gates were opened to all who had quarter-stretch tickets, and the members of the Club. The interest then centered on the great event of the day and of the meeting, the Inauguration Race, for which preparations were at once commenced. Many retired to the refreshment saloon, where such choice beverages as lemon-soda, lager, Bourbon and S. O. P. could be had at fair California prices—also, lunch. But just as every one was pocketing his gains or disgorging his losses, the word was passed that

GEN. GRANT

was coming down the hill, then that he was on the track, then that he was inside the course fence. The word was correct—all three of them—and as the modest General came to the steps of the grand stand, Dodworth's Band struck up "See! The Conquering Hero Comes," while the people rushed to see, and the others clapped their hands in unisonic demonstrations of delight. Making his way, with some difficulty and much firmness, through the persistently-bent-on-shaking-your-hand-just-once-General crowd, the Chief of our army uncovered his head and went up the grand stairway. There he was confronted by many men and many ladies, all of whom were glad to see him, and to whom he extended the recognition of a salute. Nevertheless, it being an American custom, he was not to be let off in any such little way as that, but in less than two minutes he was plunged into the miseries of an old-fashioned reception. This he worried through with great equanimity, and turned around to view the lands, like the ancient farmer who clapped his hands. Then the great concourse of people who had waited patiently about the stand until he should appear, gave him three hearty cheers, which he acknowledged courteously, and then turned to be presented to Mme. RISTORI, who, under the skillful convoy of the great GRAU, was in attendance. We did not learn whether the conversation was in Italian or French, but the result was that GRANT accepted an invitation to attend Mme. RISTORI's performance of *Mary Stuart* this evening, which so affected GRAU that he at once telegraphed the fact to all the newspapers in the country. But the people had two matters of greater importance in hand, and they left the distinguished party that they might attend to.

LUNCHEON AND THE RACE.

Scattered in every direction are the 20,000 people. The club men and their friends are either at the club house, in the club tent or about the club grounds, where a beautiful grove afforded bounteous shelter from the heating sun. Jolly little picnics pervaded the place—atmospheric vapors became laden with congenial cogniac, gay old rye, cool claret, bully Burgundy, cold biscuit, appetising tongue, cut chicken, apple pie, old and lively cheese, everything that appetite could crave or experience suggest—not to forget champagne and cigars. The lunch rooms at the grand stand were jam full of people, and the people were full of jam and other toothsome preparations—the grounds adjoining the stand and beyond the picket fence were occupied by carriages, every one of which seemed for the occasion to have been converted into a limited edition of Delmonico's, with no connection with the shop over the way. Everybody seemed to be in good humor, no disorder or disturbance was noted, not even an over-abundance of exhilaration, so that Capt. WILSON and his three hundred Metropolitans, and JOHN YOUNG with his ten specials, probably had an easier time of it, so far as actual work was concerned, than they anticipated. As the time for the great race drew near, the stands again filled up, and the excitement became intense.

THE SECOND RACE—THE INAUGURATION STAKES.

For this there were twenty-nine entries, comprising the best horses on the American turf, which had been induced to enter by the liberal terms of the race. It was a sweepstake of $200 each, the club adding $5,000, the second horse receiving $1,000 and the third horse saving his stake. The withdrawal of *Asteroid* in consequence of his breaking down, naturally deprived this race of a great portion of its interest, as he was generally looked upon as the only horse on the turf that stood a chance of plucking the laurels from the mighty *Kentucky*. The repeated unsuccessful efforts that, for more than a year past, have been made to bring about a meeting between these two kings of the Eastern and Western turf, caused their prospective coming together in this race to be regarded with unprecedented interest, and the disappointment and mortification that were felt at the unlooked for and unfortunate breaking down of *Asteroid* two days previous to the race were universal. Many of the leading turfmen of New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other Western cities, had come East purposely to witness the race between *Asteroid* and *Kentucky*; but great as is their annoyance, that of Mr. ALEXANDER, the spirited owner of the former horse, far exceeds it. He was especially anxious to test his speed and power against the Eastern champions, and had brought him all the way from Kentucky for that purpose. His private trials had been so high that it was confidently asserted that he would beat the four-mile time record made by his immortal sire, *Lexington*, and which has never yet been equaled or approached. His unfortunate breakdown prevents the question of their relative superiority ever being decided. But although his withdrawal greatly diminished the public interest in the race, yet a formidable field was brought out against the great crack. *Onward* was there in the bloom of condition and health, looking in superb form, and vastly improved since he ran against *Beacon* at Saratoga. His friends, and they were many, and shrewd judges of horseflesh too, commented on the racing-like style in which he had beaten *Knighthood* and *Julius* in the two mile-heat race at Saratoga, and the manner he had cut down *Beacon* in the first heat of their three-mile race at the same meeting. Since his arrival at the Valley Brook Stables, where he has been trained along with Messrs. WATSON and PURYEAR's horses, he has made vast improvement, lost his roguish temper, and done excellent work. He was ridden yesterday by MCCLARY, a clever young jockey in Mr. WATSON's stable. *Fleetwing*, the hero of many a hard-contested race, was there to maintain the honor of *Balrownie* and *Glencoe*, and never did we see the old horse in such magnificent condition. His beautiful coat shone like satin, and the sand-crack which had always troubled him hitherto, did not seem to affect his running yesterday in the least. There was also *Idlewild*, the forlorn hope of the Woodburn stable, brought to do battle in place of her near relative, the dethroned *Asteroid*. She was in fine order, and galloped in her old style, but time (she is now nine years old) will tell on racer equally as on rider, and the day has long gone by since she was able to make her imperishable four-mile record of 7.26¼. She had the advantage of being ridden by that consummate artist in the saddle, Old Abe, and her numerous backers felt assured that all that jockeyship could effect with her would be done. *Julius*, who was expected to make the fifth in the field, was withdrawn on account of lameness, and this reduced the starters to four—*Kentucky, Fleetwing, Onward* and *Idlewild*. Blooming and magnificent did the great crack appear, as, with the able artist CHARLES LITTLEFIELD in the saddle, he proudly walked up and down the course in front of the stand, the admired and observed of all, Never, probably, was *Kentucky* brought to the post in such perfect condition as on the race yesterday. He did not seem to have an ounce of superfluous flesh on his ribs or muscles, and his magnificent symmetry of form was strikingly developed. He had evidently undergone a most careful preparation at the hands of his skillful trainer, Mr. A. J. MINER, and as the latter looked at him as he was being mounted, he seemed to feel the most implicit confidence in the result of the approaching momentous struggle. In the meantime, the business of pool selling was proceeding briskly, and under Dr. UNDERWOOD's auspices, thousands of dollars were being invested in the coming struggle. *Kentucky*, of course, was the favorite at long odds—the following large pool affording a fair specimen of the rate of betting:

Kentucky..........................	$4,500
Idlewild..........................	650
Onward............................	600
Fleetwing.........................	410
Total.............................	$6,160

This shows the odds to be about three to one, but in the outside betting one hundred to twenty-five was freely laid. The betting, however, was far from heavy except in the pools.

FIRST HEAT—*Onward* with *Fleetwing* close up were first off, but before rounding the first turn, *Idlewild* rushed to the front, and cut out the running at a good pace. At the quarter pole she was leading a couple of lengths, *Kentucky* next a length before *Onward*, and *Fleetwing* six lengths behind. Disappearing behind the bluff, the positions remained unaltered as they came again into view, and they dashed past the stand on the first mile in the same order. Time—1:51. Again they sweep around the track in the same relative order, except that as they pass the stand the second time, *Fleetwing* has closed up the gap and is almost head and head with *Onward*, and both a clear length behind *Kentucky*. Time—3;42. A third time they make the circuit, but as they sweep around the bluff, out of sight of the intensely-excited spectators on the grand stand, a change takes place; for emerging into view, *Kentucky* is seen leading *Idlewild* a length, for LITTLEFIELD had indulged his horse with his head, and he had shot past the mare like an arrow from the bow. Passing the stand the third time, *Kentucky*, pulling hard, was a length ahead of *Onward*, *Fleetwing* three lengths behind the latter, and the old mare last of all. The latter had evidently exhausted her powers, for she continued to fall hopelessly behind. The race virtually over, for *Kentucky* galloped along as if he was at exercise, with his ears pricked and his head unstraitened, defying either *Onward* or *Fleetwing* to reach him, and coming home an easy winner by a length, in 7.35. *Onward* was six lengths before *Fleetwing*, and *Idlewild* distanced.

SECOND HEAT—The betting was confined to place-betting between *Onward* and *Fleetwing*, the latter, which was ridden in this heat by ABE, being backed first at even and then at $100 to $60 to win the second money. It is unnecessary to detail the race, for *Kentucky* made the running from the start, crossed the score a length ahead of *Onward* on the first mile in 1:59; a length and a half ahead on the second mile in 3:53½; the same ahead of *Fleetwing* (who had passed *Onward*, the latter bolting at the turn round the bluff) on the third mile in 5:48, and coming home a winner, without having ever been fairly extended in any part of the race, two lengths ahead of *Fleetwing*, who was as far before *Onward*, in 7:41¼.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Inauguration Stakes for all ages—$200 entrance, $5,000 added; second horse to receive $1,000, and the third horse to save his stake; three-year olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year olds, 104 pounds; five-year olds and upward, 114 pounds; 3 pounds allowed mares and geldings. 29 entries.

J. Hunter's (Messrs. Travers & Osgood's) b. h. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, 5 years. Littlefield..........	1	1
P. C. Bush's (Messrs. Forbes & Jerome's) ch. c. Fleetwing, by Balrownie, dam Rhoda; 6 years. Smith..........	3	2
T. Buford's ch. c. Onward, by Ringgold, dam My Lady; 4 years. McClury..........	2	3
R. A. Alexander's b. m. Idlewild, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe; aged. Abe..........	dis.	

TIME.

	1st mile.	2d mile.	3d mile.	4 miles.
First Heat..........	1:51	3:42	5:36	7:35
Second Heat..........	1:59	3:53½	5:48	7:41¼

To-day the programme of sport is an excellent one, there being four races set down for decision. The first is the "Nursery race" for two-year olds, mile dash, which has twenty-nine entries. The next is a two-mile-heat race; the third a selling premium, mile and a-half dash, and the fourth a "post-stake" dash of three miles. Such attractive sport must induce a large attendance.

SINGULAR MOVEMENT IN THE BAY.—Between sundown on Saturday night and early Monday morning the Newark and New-York Railroad Company caused to be driven down a line of piles about a mile in length, commencing at Communipaw and extending out into the Bay south of the Central Railroad, on which it is intended to construct a railroad pier some 6,000 feet in length. On Monday and yesterday a number of steamtugs, probably employed by the riparian owners, were engaged pulling up the piles, (which are but temporary affairs,) and the Company were engaged in replacing them.

STABBING CASE.—At about 11 o'clock last night a quarrel ensued between several parties in the house known as "Phelps' Mansion," situated in Thirty-first-street, near the First-avenue. One of the number, named NICHOLAS MEDER, drew a dirk from his pocket and stabbed a man named JACOB KERCHOFF, inflicting a very severe though not dangerous wound in the shoulder. MEDER was arrested.

THE METHODIST CENTENARY JUBILEE.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Cooper Institute.

METHODISM IN IRELAND AND AMERICA.

The Grand Practical Appeal---The Noble Response in Funds.

$613,450 Raised for the Centenary Fund in Fifteen Minutes.

Speeches by Rev. C. D. Foss, Wm. McArthur of London, Rev. Thomas Sewall, &c.

The Centenary Jubilee of American Methodism, which took place at the Cooper Institute last evening, was an event which those who formed the immense assembly will long remember. To Methodists it was one of the great events of life; to the outside world it was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of Christian liberality known to this or any other age. Long before the hour announced for opening the meeting the vast hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the throng outside was compelled to retire without any opportunity of enjoying the exercises, or any part of them.

REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.,

offered the opening prayer.

D. L. ROSS, ESQ.,

presided. He said they had assembled for the third time this year to celebrate the centenary of Methodism. Methodism was simple in its means and ways of calling people to come to Christ. It was well adapted to its work, and although it may have been somewhat crude in its manner at its beginning, yet it had shown its power by the great results of the labors of its representatives. They were there for the purpose of helping on the good work, and strengthening it as a religious system to carry on the great work of salvation. He urged that the action of that meeting should be such that it would live long after their time.

On motion of C. C. NORTH, ESQ., Rev. W. H. BOOLE and Mr. WOODRUFF were elected Secretaries.

REV. CYRUS D. FOSS,

on being introduced, said he desired to address himself to one question, and that was: "What does God want with American Methodism?" He thought they might answer that by endeavoring to find out what God wanted with America. He believed that God wanted America to be the great depository of civil liberty and the Protestant religion. This continent had been discovered under the auspices of Romanism, but it had never peopled it. It had been reserved for the Puritans to do the work of population. And so it had happened that this land was to be the conservator of civil liberty and the Protestant faith. Look also at our language—the English tongue. No Roman Catholic country spoke that language, and no country that did speak it but was Protestant. It had been reserved for that language to speak the noblest and most eloquent syllables of liberty. It was not possible to crush under the heel of despotism a people who spoke the same language which was spoken by PYM, and HAMPDEN, and CROMWELL, and MILTON, and WESLEY. Methodism had been the vital spirit of the history of the past century, and it was to be the hope of the coming century. If we studied figures we would find out what had been the vital forces of Methodism in the religious work. Methodism had been a power. It had held distinctive doctrines. It extended the offer to all. It had told the people to turn "to-day" as the accepted time. If it had not thought anything about perfect heads, it had taught the necessity of changed hearts. "Holiness to the Lord" had been printed on their banner before it was thrown to the breeze. It had taken JOHN WESLEY nine years to know the need of salvation, and when he "felt his heart strangely warm" his lips became the medium of burning words, and thousands were led to Christ, and in this way the Methodist Church had been born. Then there was the hymnology, full of the doctrines of the Church. There was the itineracy. The Methodist ministry had been sent to the people truly, and the Methodist Church more than any other was admirably adapted for the religious work in America. Methodism had always gone down to the bottom of society, carrying with it the Gospel message of salvation, and when it ceased to do this—when it abandoned this plan, he hoped some other Church might be built on its ruins. The speaker then alluded to the great duty of Methodists in this centenary year. They must erect educational institutions and memorial churches. He asked the Methodists of New-York to unite with New-England and New-Jersey, and come up to the help of the Wesleyan University, that its usefulness may be increased. America will never perish. Great Britain will never perish. God will never permit a great Protestant nation to sink. As well think of the Lord Jesus and his disciples in a funeral procession wending their way back to Bethlehem and up to heaven. He had hope for America, because he had hope for his Church, and this hope was heightened by the knowledge of the fact that ours was the nation of heroes—heroes by the million—and when this heroism took hold of the Church, inspired by the Spirit of Christ, both Church and Nation were safe.

WM. MCARTHUR, ESQ.,

of London, was the next speaker. He thanked the assembly for its warm reception, and said that he had come to this country to represent the interests of the Irish Wesleyan Conference. He referred in very affecting terms to the heavy blow sustained by the delegation of which he was one, by the loss of Rev. ROBERT WALLACE, who had been taken away suddenly by cholera but an hour before he was to have preached to the people in Cincinnati. He read an extract from a letter from Rev. Dr. WM. ARTHUR, of the English Methodist Conference, sending his love to all the brethren in America, which was received with applause. He rejoiced that he had come here when the cause of truth and righteousness had been triumphant—when Slavery no more had an asylum in the Methodist Church. He testified to the faithfulness of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK as an American, a Methodist, a lover of liberty and a hater of Slavery on the other side of the Atlantic. He had come, however, to represent Methodism in Ireland. He rejoiced that this had been placed as one of the objects of the Centenary Fund. In Ireland there was a population of six millions, of which four and a half millions are Roman Catholics and one and a half millions Protestants. The Presbyterians are mostly in the North; the Wesleyans are all over the country. The *status* of the churches in Ireland was then stated Methodism in Ireland had suffered much by emigration to this country. This was a class of emigrants which did not linger about the wharves of New-York; they went out into the country and continued to be here as they had been at home, a producing population. That emigration left a sad blank behind it; but it was not a loss to the Church, for they here received the emigrants; they were saved to the Church—saved to the Lord over all. He next alluded to the importance of the Methodist plan of preaching—going everywhere. It went into the rural places; in rural places it had found many of the best spirits of Methodism and followers of Christ. Rural preaching had found out ADAM CLARK, whose learning had stirred the world; and it had found out in the wilds of Donegal, found a boy, polished him into a gem, sent him to America, and here he became Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT. He also traced the career of Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, President of the Wesleyan Conference in England, who had been a poor Irish boy, and who had been useful at home and abroad as a faithful servant of Christ. In Ireland they had raised £13,000, or $65,000, and the $47,000 which Rev. Dr. SCOTT and Rev. Mr. ARTHUR had received in this country had aided them greatly in building up Methodism in Ireland. But what they needed now was a college, and for this they had sufficient already—$85,000, and in addition to this was needed funds for endowment, and that was the object of his coming hither. They were united by ties which should not—which would not—be broken. Our literature and our men were the same. Our language was the same. Both our flags float on every sea. They in England had the gold of Australia. We have the gold of California. We had the same Methodism guiding us to the same Christ.

REV. THOMAS SEWALL,

of the Pacific Church, Brooklyn. Nations and families were wont to celebrate their anniversaries, and to-night a million homogeneous men and women stood upon the brink of a hundred years, and it was meet that they should stand and mark the event by a humble, grateful song of praise to God, who had led them all the way through victory and through defeat, through joy and through affliction. It was no time for vain glory, but for meekness and earnestness in zealously praising and thanking God. It had perplexed him to decide what particular point out of the many sides of the centennary to take up. It was full of subjects. It must be remembered that we should take up a hundred years and look at it. We must not begin to look at it through our churches; we must go back to the sail-loft of BARBARA HICKS; we must go back through the century and see the uncultured preachers of Christ; go back when the nation was beginning to march its onward progress toward the rising Sun; go back and see the beginning of the work of saving souls at the beginning of the century under Methodism; go up yonder, in heaven, borne beyond the flood; bring them back and tell them Methodism is nothing. Take the story of the instrumentality of Methodism out of the century, and what would be left? Oh, what a calamity would befall us were Methodism out of the century! Drop it out of the century and what would be left? Was there not reason for joy and rejoicing on such an occasion as that. The speaker then made an eloquent apostrophe to Father BOCHEN, the traveling companion of ASHBURY, the words of which fell upon the great Assembly with almost electric influence. He asked him to believe that his sons and his daughters, and their sons' sons, and their daughters' daughters, sitting before him, would be true to him in his old age, as representatives of the century, and the audience responded with unanimity.

Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK then took charge of the meeting, and made the application speech. He announced that every man was at liberty to name his whole contribution to the Centenary fund. The taking of names then commenced, an exercise which occupied little more than a quarter of an hour, and resulted in one of the most generous subscriptions known in the history of Methodism in this or any other country. It was as follows:

James Bishop..........	$30,000
Daniel Drew, grounds and buildings for a college in this city, and an endowment..........	250,000
Dr. McClintock..........	1,500
Daniel Curry..........	500
Rev. Dr. Crooks..........	500
Oliver Hoyt..........	25,000
C. C. North..........	10,000
Rev. Mr. Hedstrom..........	500
Rev. A. C. Foss..........	1,000
Rev. C. D. Foss..........	500
Rev. Mr. Inskip..........	500
Jno. and George Elliott..........	3,000
Two friends, property..........	75,000
George J. Hamilton..........	1,000
Rev. C. C. Keyes..........	1,500
Old John-street Church..........	12,000
John H. Ockerhausen..........	22,000
John Stephenson..........	5,000
A. Howe..........	1,000
W. W. Cornell..........	7,000
Robt. Lavery..........	1,000
Wm. McArthew, of England..........	500
Orange Judd, Flushing..........	1,500
Geo. J. Siney..........	2,500
John Abberly..........	500
Richard Lavery..........	1,000
Mrs. Lavery..........	100
Miss Jane Lavery..........	100
Mrs. Miles..........	100
Mrs. Richd. Lavery..........	100
Jas. Wilson and wife..........	1,000
Mrs. Jane C. Foss..........	100
Stamford (Conn.) Church..........	5,000
Rev. Samuel Dunn, of England, as a memorial of Dr. Adam Clark..........	100
Rev. F. S. De Hass..........	500
A. T. Briggs..........	500
Alanson M. E. Church..........	1,000
Miss Case..........	100
Rev. H. B. Ridgway..........	300
Rev. L. A. Long..........	100
Rev. Dr. Holdrich..........	200
Rev. D. Terry..........	100
—— Lain..........	50
Total..........	$613,450

The congregation then united in singing the Doxology,

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,"

when they were dismissed with the benediction, which was pronounced by the venerable Rev. Mr. BOEHM.

Origin of the Fulton-street Prayer Meeting—Card from Rev. Dr. Chambers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, in an article on the Fulton-street Prayer Meeting, in which there are some references to a volume which I published in the year 1858, I ask the privilege of offering a few words in reply.

The writer of the article speaks of my giving to my book "the significant title of the Noon Prayer Meeting of the North Dutch Church, Fulton-street, New-York." This title exactly describes the facts of the case. The meeting was commenced under the auspices of that church; it was originated by their missionary; it was held in their building; it was controled by their officers; its expenses were defrayed from their treasury. What more was wanting to make it their meeting?

The article then quotes a sentence from the pen of Mr. R. C. MCCORMICK, first published in the *Young Men's Magazine*. "As a faithful historian, Dr. CHAMBERS should have acquainted himself with a movement entered upon nearly a twelve-month prior to September, 1857, and in which, beyond all dispute, the now celebrated Fulton-street noon meeting had its origin." Now I was acquainted with this movement, and intentionally omitted any mention of it, just because I was a faithful historian. The two movements had no connection whatever. Mr. MCCORMICK and his friends commenced a meeting which continued for a time, then died and was buried. I never pretended nor aimed to write an account of the defunct enterprises of the Young Men's Christian Association, however praiseworthy they may have been. I did mean to give an account of the existing meeting, and that is done fully and fairly. Mr. MCCORMICK says that "beyond all dispute" the latter had its origin in the former. This is a very remarkable assertion. Mr. LANPHIER denies it positively, and he ought to know if anybody knows. He called the meeting held Sept. 23, 1857. He was the first person, and for half an hour the only person, present on that occasion. And during the nine years which have elapsed since, he has been more thoroughly identified with it than any other man, living or dead. With his testimony concurs that of the Committee of Consistory by whom he was appointed. All declare that this was a new and independent effort, having no connection whatever with any that had gone before.

The account, therefore, given in my volume is strictly correct. I might have added that certain young men, one of whom has since become "Governor of a flourishing Territory," attempted to establish such a meeting nearly a twelve-month before, and that the attempt failed; but I confess it did not seem to me that the rest of the Christian world were inclined to attribute to this effort so much importance as its originators claimed for it. At all events, I was writing the history of the living, and not of the dead, and there was no call upon me to travel out of the record. I may add that Rev. Dr. S. I. PRIME, in his *Power of Prayer*, recounted the origin of the Fulton-street meeting, and that his narrative almost exactly agrees with mine. Yet surely he had no denominational bias to keep him from being a faithful historian.

The simple truth is, Mr. Editor, that the well-meaning young men who sought to found a noon meeting and did not succeed, as soon as another person succeeded in a similar attempt, fell in with it, and tried hard to get the management of it, but failing here, have ever since been claiming the whole credit of originating it, and yet have failed also in this.

TALBOT W. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

THE NEW MARKET.

Work Commenced on the New Market on Avenue C—Cause of the Delay—Description of the Building.

The piling for foundation is almost finished, and next week the first stone will be laid of the new market in Sixteenth-street. Nearly a year ago we announced in the TIMES that every preparation was made to proceed with the construction of this building, and we then placed before our readers all particulars at the time available of the plan, cost, management, etc. We at that time believed the work would be gone into before the expiration of '65, and that we should be in possession of at least one market properly located, and in its construction and management a credit to the city, before the hot days of the Summer months. A difficulty, however, arose, which till this time has detained the work. The Common Council refused to pass the necessary ordinance creating the stock, and the project, like many another having in view the public good has been all but strangled by the red tape of the City Hall. It is to be hoped that now that the work has begun in earnest, that no further obstacles will interfere with its progress, so that by April or May next the long-patient community may have an opportunity of judging for themselves how easily within the reach of their legislators all along it has been to provide them with at least one fitting market-place, and thus initiate the removal of the pest-houses, or rather streets of pest, dignified by the titles—Washington, Fulton and Catharine Markets.

It is a long time since these market-places became unfit for the visits of respectable housekeepers. Barely approachable at any hour, it is difficult to say in which direction the greatest danger lies, whether in that of the vehicles crowding and crushing in defiance of all law and order which bar the approach to all of these places, or when having escaped these the visitor encounters the hundred invisible horrors of smell which assail him. When once within the wilderness of sheds the disgust is in no ways lessened—the utter absence of all system is everywhere apparent. Butchers, fish-mongers, green-grocers, and fruiterers confront you in a wilderness of rickety sheds, rudely extemporized counters and benches—in many instances, with primitive simplicity, the market floor itself serving as the counter for the unfastidious dealer and his customers. Offences to eyes and nose are not the only ones either; there is no hour of the day when a lady decently attired can pass through the markets without injury to her dress, and the risk of still more painful consequences from the rude edges of market baskets, and the sharp corners of counters in the struggle to make her way through the narrow passages. To come out clean is of course out of the question. That privilege is accorded to the very leanest of old gentleman only, whose immaculate state of preservation is evidence that they get through the world without rubbing against anything.

If, however, our markets were only so bad as to inconvenience purchasers, even occasionaly be the scenes of bodily injury to a few and always be disgusting to all, we might be content to grumble and be inactive for another quarter of a century; but the evils do not end with these. The condition of the markets has long been such as to exclude in a great measure from purchasing in them not only lady housekeepers themselves, but even respectable serving women to housekeepers and their helps are now driven to corner groceries for almost everything they need for the table, and there are few who do not know how merciless the majority of these cormorants are in their charges. Prices are high enough, goodness knows, even at first hands, but when our necessities pass through three or four hands, they reach our kitchens almost invariably short in weight, and at rates nearly twice as high as those at which they pass into the hands of the dealers in the first instance.

That this state of things has very much to do with the difficulties now attending housekeeping to those of limited means is unquestionable, as it also is that it is an important barrier in the way of the young married, who, anxious to have homes of their own, are driven to the miserable unhomely shelter of cheap boarding-houses.

Every effort to lessen this evil of inferior markets—an evil almost without limit in its ramifications—will be welcomely received by the entire community, who foresee in the completion of this structure in Sixteenth-street the initiation of a reform which will culminate in our having everywhere where they are needed throughout the City such market-places as will be of great public benefit, and at the same time architectural ornaments to our City.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The new market will have its frontage on Avenue C, extending 184 feet, and its extreme length on Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets 357 feet, an area of 7,300 square yards. The sidewalk surrounding the building will be 25 feet wide. The eastern end will of course have the river as its boundary, and at this end, far removed from contact with purchasers, the work of receiving meat and provisions will go on.

The structure is to be of stone and brick, with iron columns, will be one clear story. The front will have two cylindrical pediments, surmounted by a dome, having on top an observatory. The style of architecture throughout will be Romanesque. The roof of the building will be a circular span, admitting amplitude of light and excellent ventilation. The height from the floor to the roof will be 56 feet, that to the summit of the dome 80 feet. On the Avenue C front will the grand entrance, four windows on either side. On Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets there will be twenty-seven doors and windows occurring alternately. About one-third of the interior that east of the building will be given to the wholesale department, to which access can be had in several directions for wagons to load and unload. This department will be divided into compartments, representing the shops or stands of the wholesale dealers to whom they will be rented.

The remaining two-thirds of the interior space—that westward, and first approached through the main entrance—will also be divided, but in a different manner. Nine avenues will run east and west, and will be numbered one to nine, from north to south. Each of these will be subdivided into stalls, the entire length, with ample space between for purchasers. This arrangement will give an array of stalls in length over 2,500 feet. The minor details of construction have been carefully considered, and the best features of the best markets in the country, with certain original dispositions of space, will be followed. A striking feature of the internal structure will be the gallery, which, at sufficient elevation and of such form as not in any way to exclude the light, will span the entire building, offering a promenade for visitors, and, what is still more important, the means whereby the entire market will be at all times under the watchful eyes of the market-keepers or police.

The draining plan, as set down, is perfect, the proximity to the river enabling the architect to carry out his every wish in this respect. One huge drain, to be used exclusively by the market, will pour all refuse and uncleanness directly into the river, in no way interfering with the street drains. The market itself will be intersected with smaller drains, emptying into this great sewer. The floor will be so constructed that when the day's work is done and the gates are closed, the entire area of over seven thousand square yards can be flooded in a few minutes and all impure matter and liquid carried off. There are many other noticeable improvements on even the best markets that we know of, but our space is too limited to detail them.

The progress of the building, now fairly begun, will be watched with interest, and when once finished and fairly at work—if it meet all expectations, as no doubt it will—the public will insist on a general reform, and the substitute everywhere, where they are needed throughout the City, of like good markets for the disgraceful gathering of shanties on the East River and the North, with which we have been long disgusted and are now heartily ashamed to own.

To Policemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I look upon the action of Policeman WATTERS, of the Seventeenth Precinct, in risking his own life to save that of others, who were strangers to him, at the fire in Thirteenth-street on Sunday night last, as worthy of all praise. In order to stimulate others to the same noble daring, I suggest that the Policemen of the Metropolitan District subscribe 25 cents per man for his benefit. I would also suggest that we subscribe a like sum to aid the widow of Patrolman BARBER, who is, by his sudden death, left with four children in a destitute condition.

SECOND PRECINCT.

THE CHILD-MURDER CASE NEAR NEWARK.—The inquest in the case of the young infant found murdered near the toll-gate, between Newark and Irvington, an account of which has been given, was concluded before Coroner SANFORD on Monday evening. No new facts were elicited, but in accordance with the County Physician's testimony that the child had come to its death by strangulation, the Jury returned the following verdict: "That the child came to its death on or about the 15th of September instant, by some person or persons to the Jury unknown, and that said person or persons are guilty of willful murder; and the Jury further say that, in consequence of crime increasing to such an alarming extent in the City of Newark and vicinity, they would respectfully recommend that the Governor of the State of New-Jersey offer a suitable reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of the aforesaid unknown child."

[Advertisement.]

"Are fully established as goods of high order."—WHITCOMB's ASTHMA REMEDY, and all of Burnett's manufacture.—*Chicago Tribune.*

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S NEW STYLE.—The celebrated and unrivaled hat manufacturer, KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., has, with his usual promptness, opened his splendid stock of goods for the present season, and we doubt if he has ever exhibited such tasteful articles. His Fall hats for gentlemen are novel in design and elegant in style, the material is exceedingly beautiful and the finish exquisite. Mr. KNOX possesses a remarkable inventive faculty as regards this particular article, and as each season rolls round a new style of hat invariably appears from his manufactory, each differing in some respects from its predecessor, but all challenging comparison for neatness, elegance and becomingness. The last production possesses these qualities in an eminent degree, and will not fail to be very generally worn.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly each window and door. E. HOLMES, 254 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 25—*In steamship Atlantic, from Bremen, &c.*—C. and P. Porth, J. Blankenmeister, Miss Schneider, Miss H. Thomas, Miss C. Roth, Miss C. Lippmann, J. Schmitz, H. Beck, M. Hambler, M. Schneider and lady, J. W. Blancke and lady, H. Stollmeyer, F. Oestricher, J. Berbecker and daughter, E. Ezekiel and lady, B. Flesher and lady, J. B. Grant, R. F. Cooke, J. Bettner, lady and child, Dr. W. F. Barton, B. Wiemer, Rev. E. Hypelius, Rev. F. Meyer, C. S. Klopper, L. Hirschman, J. Harnitch, J. B. Swasey and family, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Pardon and family, Mr. Wilbasch and wife, Wm. Becker and wife, Otto Lamb, Wm. Bender, J. Leitmaering, A. Eberle, T. Klein, Mr. Bernard, Wm. Wolff, G. Ellingbauser, J. Wolf, M. Lipman, J. Oestricher, A. Goette and wife, A. Gauss and brother, Mr. Panle and wife, Mrs. Smith and daughter, M. Hardden, Mrs. Sonneborn and child, C. Vonderbank and wife, C. Ahlinghausen, Mr. Bettman, C. Herman, H. Block, A. Wenstrup, Rebecca Hess, W. Ahrens, Marie Olting, Caroline Lanzer, Lotti Loni, T. Firsch, F. Sneider, F. Stramp, G. Stramp, E. Lohman, J. A. Eberle, Mrs. Chappel and child, Mrs. Thorpe and child, Miss Thorpe, N. Christy and wife, Mrs. and Miss Sutton, Mrs. Longman and family, Miss Hughes, P. Henser and family, Eva Guggenheimer, Elise Fink and child, Agnes Scultz, C. Blower and wife, J. Kooper, J. C. Comradt, F. Scheffold, M. Goebel, A. Hellenberg, A. Grabe, Sophie Sandmacher, Ada Levestein, Louise Bender, A. Solomon and family, G. Thornberg, A. Schatz, H. Lob, Mr. Rubens, Mr. Stol, J. H. Springsler and lady, Elise Dollner, and others in the steerage.

SEPT. 25—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—J. D. Ronald and lady, David Stewart, wife and family, W. J. Elder, Miss Lennox, H. Campbell, Mrs. Smith and daughter, Alex. McLean and lady, Wm. Service, Mr. Lowrie, lady and daughter, Miss McAllister, H. Mason and lady, Rev. John Watt, Robert Paton and lady, Miss Dignan, Miss Gifford, Miss Ritchie, H. Hays, wife and family, Wm. Anderson, Samuel O'Connor, John Sibbard, Jas. Best and lady, Miss Lang, Wm. Lang, Wm. Daly, Sr., W. G. Daly, Jr., Miss Daly, D. Strain, W. Elliott, J. W. O'Hara, W. J. Reay, C. Miller, Sr., C. Miller, Jr., Capt. Taylor, James Comie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 51 | Sun sets..... 5 52 | Moon rises... 7 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 42 | Gov. Island. 9 31 | Hell Gate....10 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships L. L. Sturges, Lenekin, Mobile, Sturges & Clearman; Ann Gray, (Br.,) Stickney, St. John, N. B., R. Irvine & Co.; Sandusky, Norton, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Barks Juan F. Pierson, (Argt.,) Lewis, Buenos Ayres, J. E. Ward & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbados, Bishop Bros.; James Welsh, (Br.,) Bates, Buenos Ayres, F. Alexandre & Co.

Brigs Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Pollux, (Dan.,) Leheusen, Pernambuco, G. S. Coit; Suwannee, McCobb, Mobile, N. H. Brigham.

Schooners S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ann Acken, Hall, Norwalk; N. S. Rue, Wright, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; El Dorado, Cotton, Shuiee, Snow & Richardson; Leocadia, Kelly, Salem, B. W. Ropes; Samuel Eddy, Leets, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Reeve, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Vigilant, (Br.,) Wells, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen Sept. 8, via Southampton 15th, 9 P. M., with mdse. and 1,150 passengers to Ruger Bros. Experienced westerly gales the entire passage. 22d, encountered a severe hurricane, lasting 9 hours. 23d, lat. 42 18, lon. 61 15, saw Br. bark Honduras, of Kingston, with mainmast gone by the deck, also mizzentopmast and foretopgallantmast gone; same day, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound W. 24th, lat. 40 51, lon. 69 17, passed Br. steamship Zilla, bound E.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow 7th, via Londonderry 9th inst., with mdse. and 351 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. 24th inst., off George's Shoals, passed steamship Scotland, bound E.; same day, 60 miles E. of Nantucket, passed an Inman steamship, bound E.

Ship Gorilla, (Br.,) Jolly, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Bark Java, (of Falmouth, Jam.,) Mainland, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Xanthe, Conway, Aspinwall 17 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Sacramento, ——, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Annie M. Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morrell, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had westerly winds to the Banks; since light easterly winds.

Brig S. E. Kennedy, Duncan, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig J. Coffell, (Br.,) Coffell, Windsor, with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Wm. A. Dresden, Hatch, Bangor, with lumber.

Brig Harp, Arey, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Flying Cloud, (Br.,) McIntire, Bridgeport, with coal to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Willie Lee, Nash, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. James Henry, Oliver, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Planet, Perry, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Alice, Perry, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Quickstep, Price, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Avon, Park, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Frank & Emily, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. July Fourth, Shaw, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. M. E. Pierson, Froethy, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Pawnee, Foss, New-London.

Schr. J. F. Hawley, Clark, Providence.

Schr. S. Wooster, Leland, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. J. A. Rich, Higgins, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. E. Amesbury, Amesbury, Portland, Me.

SAILED—Steamships Leo and Veteran, for Savannah.

WIND—At sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 25—Arr. steamer Doris, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Empire State—ship, from Dublin for Quebec, Sept. 13, lat. 45 40, lon. 51.

Thomas—ship, from Liverpool for Quebec, Sept. 13, lat. 45 30, lon. 51.

1866

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SKIRTS.

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STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

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cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

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The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 555, Sept. 25, 1866.
43, 5, 27, 19, 39, 28, 63, 71, 4, 25, 51, 13, 20, 50.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 556, Sept. 25, 1866.
33, 40, 35, 59, 47, 69, 18, 71, 77, 31, 44, 2, 30.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 455, Sept. 25, 1866.
48, 29, 10, 25, 44, 20, 74, 33, 30, 21, 61, 24, 7, 58.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 456, Sept. 25, 1866.
37, 15, 75, 22, 53, 54, 45, 1, 61, 59, 6, 46, 12.

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FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
A PURSE AND STAKE OF
$800.
ON
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Mile heats, best three in five in Harness.

Hiram Woodruff's ch. m..........	ROSAMOND.
T. Carpenter's b. m..........	LUCY
James McMann's bl. m..........	CORA

One of the most interesting races of the year may be looked for between the above-named young mares. Rosamond won all her engagements in the Spring—eight in number. Lucy won the purse and stake of $1,500 in great style, beating Amber, Daisy Burns, Zenobia, Black Olinda and Smoke. Cora made the best three year old time on record, and Mr. McMann recently offered to match her against General Butler, he to pull a wagon. Therefore a close and fast race is expected.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½ and 2½ P. M.

The boats leave James-slip ferry at 2 P. M. and 34th-st. every five minutes.

The Astoria ferry is running regularly from 92d-st. throughout the day.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

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Wednesday, Sept. 19..........	Weekly..........	127,750	copies.
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